The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,454 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1885.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
M. Malwa	2939	500	G.W. Atkinson...	18th Aug.
L. Carthage ..	3013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th "
— Gwalior....	2733	5 0	P. Harris	1st Sept.
L. Parramatta	4759	900	W. D. Anderson..	8th "
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough....	15th "
				Friday.
L. Pekin.....	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
— Nizam	2726	800	W. J. Webber ..	2nd Oct.
L. Valetta	4968	1000	J. Orman	9th "
M. Hydaspes .	2984	500	G. Scrivener	16th "
L. Tasmania..	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	23rd "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
TEHERAN	2388	400	W. J. Nantes	21st Aug.
ROHILLA.....	3300	700	W. Harratt	4th Sept.
BRINDISI	3-42	550	I. Reeves	18th "
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	2nd Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart.....	16th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300, Rs. 240, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
SUEZ	3000	850	1st Sept. 1885.
PERAK (LEAVE HATTING)	3000	850	1st Oct. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Aug., 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885. about
ELEKTRA.....	G. Mahorcich.	4,100	600	2nd Sept.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis ...	3,500	550	2nd Oct.
ORION.....	S. Mersa	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
PANDORA.....	G. Mestel....	3,500	550	2nd Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
ORION.....	S. Mersa	3,500	550	29th August

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
August 12, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN MUNROE.....	2,200	R. H. Bettley	18th Aug.
" CAMERON	2,450	J. R. Kewley.	30th "
" BUCHANAN ..	2,950	R. N. Cobbeth	9th Sept.
" GRAHAM	2,900	C. Alexanderson	19th "
" MACLEAN	2,350	J. Schofield	29th "
" OGILVIE	2,450	G. Nelson	8th Oct.
" MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	20th "
" FORBES.....	2,450	J. A. Guard	30th "

These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

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BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st August, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on Monday, 17th August, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th August, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th August, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. A.
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3 in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	20 0
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3½ in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	27 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3 in. condensing lenses, brass front, with 2 lenses, and best fountain lamp	32 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3½ in. condensing lenses, polished mahogany body, lined with tin, brass front, with special double combination achromatic front lenses, rack and pinion adjustment, and fountain solar lamp	63 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 4 m. condensing lenses, oxycalcium spirit lamp, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes ...	112 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3 in. condensers, in box with dissolver and two dozen assorted slides...	58 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in compound condensers in box with rack dissolver	112 8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 4 in. compound condensers, rack dissolver, oxycalcium spirit lamps, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes ...	189 0
APHENGESCOPES for exhibiting opaque objects cartes-de-visite, &c., in conjunction with a Magic Lantern	27 0
MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES, in mahogany frames—	
13 inch "Comic" per dozen...	16 0
13 inch "Natural History" " ...	22 0
13 inch "Nursery Tales" " ...	16 8
14 inch "Comic" " ...	22 4
14 inch "Natural History" " ...	27 8
14 inch "Nursery Tales" " ...	27 8
CHANGING COMIC SLIPS " ...	12 0
LEVER ACTION SLIDES... ... ... each	2 8
DOUBLE MOTION COMIC AND BEST LEVER MOTION SLIDES ... ... "	4 0
PANORAMAS, 14 inch, with moving objects... ... ... "	7 8
CHROMATROPES, 3 inch diameter ... "	7 4
NATURAL HISTORY PHOTOS, coloured,	2 8
ROYAL FAMILY PORTRAITS	3 0
DIORAMIC VIEWS MOTTOES, GUIDE BOOKS.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

"I HEREBY REVOKE all the wills I have made previous to THIS DAY, 11th August, 1885."
ARDESHER MEHRBAN ERANEE.
22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay, 11th August, 1885.

HUDJUFF WORKS, ADEN.

STEAMERS REPAIRS promptly executed under the superintendence of skilled European Engineers.

A Stock of Engineers' necessaries kept on hand.

Apply to

LUKE, THOMAS & Co., Limited,
Steamer Point.

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A BOOK OF POEMS.
By Mrs. F. del. TUCKER.
In pale blue and gold, with bevelled boards.
A Pretty Gift Book.

JUST READY. Price, Rs 3-8. Postage and Packing 4 as. Very tastefully and attractively got up, more than pretty.—A. L. O. E.

A very pretty little volume of songs.—*Bombay Gazette.*

She can be graphic too.—*Times of India.*

Can be had from Messrs. Thacker and Co., Bombay, or from Mrs. Tucker, Temperance Hotel, Bombay.

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NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 80,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazil Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

TO BE LET from 1st October next, the very desirable Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW, formerly in the occupation of the Hon. Sir Michael Westropp, late Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, and situated on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, known as "Westropp House" now in the occupation of C. T. Meili, Esquire. It commands a most charming and picturesque view of the whole of Bombay and its beautiful Harbour. The bungalow has undergone very lately thorough repairs such as whitewashing, colouring, painting, papering, &c., &c., at a very great cost. It consists of a very handsome drawing-room, a dining saloon, a billiard-room and half-a-dozen bed and bath rooms, one of which is marbled. It has also one of the largest compound on the Hill with tastefully laid-out garden and has a very broad verandah all around the house. The stabling and servants' quarters are in any amount. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.
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NOTES
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BY
TODAR MAL.
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Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

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Opposite Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Breach Candy Road No. 364, Girgaum.

THE Undersigned, who has had considerable practice in the Veterinary profession in Madras and Bombay, has at the desire of a number of his constituents opened an establishment at the above address where

VETERINARY BUSINESS

of all sorts will be carefully and scientifically conducted.

SICK AND LAME HORSES.

and other animals will receive skilful treatment.
HORSES examined as to their soundness.
HORSES bought and sold on Commission.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission sale.
HORSES broken to saddle and harness.

The SHOEING forge is under the personal supervision of a competent Farrier.

All class of shoeing carefully done. Charges strictly moderate,

J. F. LALLEE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., import only the best Goods from the leading English Houses, which are manufactured under the Company's own instructions and in accordance with their long and practical experience specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

BALLS—The Regulation and Perfect Seamless, Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per dozen.
BATS—Champion, Cork-handled, Double Strung, Pinders Pull Tight and others, from Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 15.
NETS, with Poles complete, PRESSES, &c., &c.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS—Treacher's 2, 3, and 4 Seam; Dukes's 2 and 3 Seam.
BATS—Practice, Single, Double, Treble, and All Cane.
BATTING GLOVES, LEG GARDS, STUMPS, and every other necessary.

BADMINTON.	FENCING.	QUOITS.
RACKETS.	FOOT BALL.	HORIZONTAL BARS.
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DUMB BELLS.	POLO.	TRICYCLES.

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.
FISHING KIT.
The best assortment in India.

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PLAYING CARDS, CHESS, COMPENDIUMS, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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WE send to any part of India upon application a parcel containing sufficient Tweed to make a pair of Trousers, a Coat or Suit. With BUTTONS BRAID SILK and TRIMMINGS to match. Any native Tailor can make them up if supplied with a good fitting garment at a cost of Rs. 4 per suit.

Quality Numbers	1	2	3	4
Trousers	...Rs. 4-4	Rs. 6-8	Rs. 7-12	Rs. 8-12
Coat	8-12	10-8	12-4	16-4
Suit	13-0	17-0	20-0	25-0

When sending for patterns please Quote Quality Number desired.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

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35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

SEE THAT OUR BRAND IS ON CORKS AND CAPSULES TO AVOID FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

INDIAN TEAS.

Messrs. STIRLING AND CULBARD, KANGRA VALLEY.

THE increased demand all over India for these Teas is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. The price being ridiculously low for the quality, gives the opportunity for every poor man to enjoy his cup of Tea.

The aroma and strength of the Teas is not to be compared.

	Rs.	a.
HOUSEHOLD MIXTURE (green packet) ..... per lb.	0	13
PEKOE SOUCHONG (white packet) ..... "	1	0
FINEST ORANGE PEKOE (red packet) ..... "	1	8
ESSAI'S OWN MIXTURE of pure Indian and China Teas "	1	4

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES.
FORBES STREET, Fort, Bombay.
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TERMS—Strictly Ready Money.

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WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pa.
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WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

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"For Dress or Special Wear."

"Extra Stout Tops."

SILK SOCKS!!

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

	in.	Rs.	a.		in.	Rs.	a.
Rich Black Silk, Embroidered Black, Cardinal, old Gold, Blue, White and Lavender	9½ 10	9	8	Rich Pearl White, very Choice Embroidered, Red, Blue, Black and White side Clocks	9½ 10	9	8
	10 10½	10	8		10½ 11	10	8
Super Black Silk, Handsomely Embroidered Fronts, old Gold, Cardinal, Blue, Black, White, neat well-covered Designs	9½ 10 10½	12	8	Superfine Fancy Striped in a Variety of Designs	...	10	0
Rich Navy Blue, Embroidered Fronts, Various Colors	...	12	0	Rich plain Colors, Light Blue, Crimson Cardinal, old Gold	...	10	8

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THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY have found the Great Western Hotel very comfortable and the food good.
ADELBORG.

From Sir COMER PATHERAM.

I have found the Great Western Hotel comfortable during my stay here.
From Sir H. BURKE.

Stayed at Great Western Hotel five days, and found it comfortable, and every one civil and obliging.
Captain and Mrs. GARDINER have been quite satisfied.
From Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, Baronet.

I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month. It is a very good Hotel, and I am very well satisfied.
From the Hon'ble R. P. BRUCE, M. P.

Having stayed in the Great Western Hotel for three days, I have found it comfortable.
From Mr. J. R. BUCHANAN, M. P.

I have found the Great Western Hotel clean and comfortable, and the Manager attentive.
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I have stayed in the Great Western Hotel for four days, and have no hesitation in saying that it is by far the best Hotel I have been in Bombay. The food is good, and the rooms are clean.

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INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

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SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, with the Iron Frame, Bars, and Plate over Pin, plank cast in one solid piece, without any joint whatever. Can only be obtained from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANJOS with Peg-heads at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20 each. Banjos with Machine-heads, with brass hoops and with screw adjustment, the largest stock in India to select from.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE, German silver with extra eye pieces, on stand for Table or Mahogany tripod for outdoor use, complete in mahogany box.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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NILE SKETCHES by Carl Werner, 24 views in Egypt on and about the Nile, size 23 by 13 inches, the set Rs. 30.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE M. M. MODY AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on application on and after the 15th August, 1885, to those Shareholders who have paid their call on or before the 30th June last.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1885.

THE M. M. MODY AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND and FINAL CALL of Rs. 100 per share is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on or before the 30th August, 1885, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on the unpaid amount of this Call.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1885.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturing Proprietors, Providence, R[illegible]

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT,

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 25" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE P.S. PENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!
GAIETY THEATRE.
THE
PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL CO.,
AND
MDLLE. ADELA FRANZINI,
CHAMPION LADY BICYCLIST OF THE WORLD,
WILL GIVE THEIR SIXTH REPRESENTATION,
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 15TH AUGUST,
and each
SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY
FOLLOWING.
To be followed by the
GORDOO OPERA
OF
MAHAMUDSHAH GUZNAVI.
The whole to be concluded with
AN AMUSING FARCE.
Tickets to be had and seats secured at the Theatre from 10 a.m. to 5 p. m.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. SORRENTO, arrived from HULL and ANTWERP, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing-sheds.
After removal from the landing-sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th August, 1885.

THE RIPON WOOL-CLEANING AND CORN-GRINDING FACTORY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the right, title, interest and responsibility of Mr. SORABJEE KAIKHUSROO PATUCK in the above Factory, has CEASED from 1st April, 1885, by mutual consent,
જેવરજી ખોરાબજી ની કું.
i. e BEZONJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Proprietors.
Khetwady, Back Road, Bombay, 11th August, 1885.

TO BE LET from about 1st October, 1885 for about three and-a-half months, a very desirable BUNGALOW, on one of the best positions on Malabar Hill. The furniture of the present occupant could be had at a valuation. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET with immediate possession, an Upperstoried BUNGALOW at Cumbala, commanding a charming picturesque view of Bombay. Ten minutes' walk from Tram and Train. Rent only Rs. 100. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

WANTED to RENT, a furnished BUNGALOW for November and December next, either Malabar Hill, Cumbala Hill or Breach Candy. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

ELECTRO-PLATE
Very neat, cheap, and good-looking
Sets consisting of
Butter and Marmalade Pots and Breakfast Cruet
Rs. 14,
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart-row, on SATURDAY, August 15th, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect an Auditor.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 15th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
A. F. SOUNDY,
Secretary and Manager.
Rampart-row, August 1, 1885.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that HORMUSJEE MANEKJEE POCHKHANAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell. All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate in "Eduljee Nowrojee Lane" in Lower Colaba, in the Registration Subdistrict of Fort and Colaba together with the messuage tenement or premises standing on a portion of the said land and which premises are bounded on or towards the north partly by the property of Eduljee Nowrojee Machleewala and partly by the property of Manekjee Nowrojee Mistry, on or towards the south partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of the Bombay Government, on or towards the east by a public passage, and on or towards the west by the said Eduljee Nowrojee Lane, admeasuring 198 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 212 and 220, new survey No. 9633, and assessed by the Collector of House Assessment formerly under No. 179 and new ward No. 783, street No. 7.
All persons having claims upon the said premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his house, No. 15, Eduljee Nowrojee Lane, Lower Colaba, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to such claims. Dated this day of August 1885.
ખરશેદજી રૂસ્તમજી ખોપારીવાલા.

PROTECTION FROM COLD AND COUGHS.
CHEST PROTECTORS.
THE most perfect safeguard against Coughs, Colds, and Chest Affections.
They ensure ease and comfort in wear, perfect protection from cold draughts or chills, and absolute freedom from any irritating effects upon the most tender skin,
Single, Re. 1-0, 1-8 and 2-0 each.
Double, Rs. 2-0, 3-0 and 4-0 each.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
USE
MADON'S
VEGETABLE
RE[illegible],
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.
TESTIMONIALS:
"Your Balm works wonders."
"A few doses and the child was much better."
"Found it most efficacious."
"Invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs."
"Thanks; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.
To be had at
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENEMA APPARATUS.

		Rs.	a.
MAW'S	Brass Enema Syringe, Tube of Elastic Gum, with metal pipe, in leather case ..... each	6	8
Do.	with Telescopic Tube	13	0
Do.	do. do. ..... small	9	0
ARNOLD'S	"Simplex," superior make and quality No. 1	17	8
Do.	do. No. 2	10	8
Do.	do. very convenient for use, in wooden case, with metal pipe, No. 3	6	8
Do.	in tin case, with bone pipe No. 4	3	8
HIGGIN'S	Enema, with male and female pipe	2	12
INGRAM'S	American Enema upon Higgin's Principle, but in one piece of India Rubber, being seamless, and therefore much adapted to this climate	3	8
LYNCHE'S	Perfection Enema, complete in mahogany and leather case	4	8
Do.	do. do. in cedar case	4	0
Do.	Household Syringe, consisting of Higgin's Enema with disconnecting mounts fitted with three Rectum pipes for children and adult, Napier pipe and pipes for ear, eye and nose, in mahogany case	8	0
Ball Enema	SPRAY	4	12
Enema	SYPHON, double action	5	8
SAVORY and MOORE'S	Portable Enema	10	0
MATSON'S	Syphon Syringe, with Recto vaginal cones for CONGESTIONS, DISPLACEMENTS and other Diseases	10	0
Do.	Spray Syringe for cleansing	6	0
BALL ENEMA	1. R. of various sizes from Re. 1-12 to	7	8
CYLINDER	Syringe, very convenient to use and more durable than any of the above	4	0
EGUISIER'S	IRRIGATEUR from Rs. 14-8 to	20	0

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SKINNY MEN.
WELLS "Health Renewer," restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To receive the accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 29th instant inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
D. S. KEMP,
Bombay, August 15th, 1885. General Manager.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the matter of the Petition of TAPIDAS CANDAS SHA, an insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST WEDNESDAY in the month of September next is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a first dividend of one-and-a half per cent. Dated this 12th day of August 1885.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Official Assignee.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 13th day of August 1885.

NOTICE.
A GENTLEMAN who has recently retired is desirous of establishing a private school for YOUNG CHILDREN, if sufficient inducement is offered.
Objection is taken by many Parents to placing their Children in a Public School, where indiscriminate association (which is unavoidable) is not likely to raise or improve the standard of morality, and when it is not possible to impart that sound elementary and moral training, which are so highly essential towards the culture of the tender mind.
Children placed under the care of the undersigned will have all the advantages of home influence; every care, kindness and attention will be bestowed on them; they will be treated as members of his family. Only a limited number of children will be received. For particulars apply to "A. B.," care of Post Office, Jubbulpore, C. P.

DR. BOWMAN'S
GOGGLES.
THESE EYE-PRESERVERS are the most perfect protectors from Glare and Dust yet produced, being the invention of Dr. Bowman, the eminent practitioner in Eye diseases; they are also recommended by all the leading oculists for weak and inflamed eyes.
Each, with case, Rs. 8.
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.
Church-gate-street, Staff Lines,
BOMBAY, & POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are the cheapest to buy and the easiest to sell, because they are the simplest to learn, the handiest to manage, and the most durable. From Rs. 50 and upwards 10 per cent. discount for cash. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED a PRINTING MACHINE. Apply with price to NUKHBAT-E-AKHBAR. care of this paper.

FLOUR MILLS and GRAM CRUSHERS for hand-power, of various sizes and capacity, simple strong and durable. H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

CIRCULAR AQUARIUMS on STANDS from Rs. 10 to 30 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

THE ADDRESS is CORRECT. Perhaps not for another year. H.

COLLETT and COMPANY'S PASTE and PILLS instantaneously destroy Mice, Rats, Cats, &c. Price 8 annas.

BAGATELLE TABLES.—Just unpacked. Prices Rs. 50, 70, 95, and 125 at STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate.

THE Anglo-Portuguese Dramatic Amateurs will give an entertainment at the Cowa-jee Framjee Institute, Dhobee Talao, TO-DAY. For particulars see handbills.

WATCHES, Aluminium Hunter with compensation balance and lever, made specially for us. Price Rs. 18 with one year's guarantee.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

KRUGS CHAMPAGNE.—"Private Cuvee India." Extra Section Rs. 53 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry messes. Apply Thos. H. Moore & Co.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

FOR SALE, Kortings Universal Injectors for 2½ or 50 H.P. boilers. Apply C. FLEMING 12, Meadow-street.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons. —Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

RUBBER STAMPS.—For Best Quality RUBBER STAMPS try the Education Society's Press, Byculla. Charges moderate.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpure N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

NOTICE.—A fresh Consignment of Ladies Silk WATERPROOF CLOAK; fashionable shapes just received—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

JAMS, &c.—Red Currant Jelly, Black Currant Jelly, Marmalade, Strawberry and Raspberry Jam, Apple Jam, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

A VALUABLE and Central site for business purposes for lease or sale, Early possess. To view apply to The Manager, East India Mills, Falkland-road.

IF you wish to have a real good time keeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WANTED, by a lady, a situation as Manageress of a large hotel, 9 years experience; highest references.—Apply to Mrs. B., Longwood Hotel, Ootacamund.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz; 6 doz pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP —Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FERNANDES and Co.'s SUPARI TOOTH-PASTE cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

FOR SALE, a nearly new Victoria. Owner parting with it in consequence of his having purchased another trap. For information as to price, &c., apply to "H.," care of this paper.

COME ONE! COME ALL! Just received, fashionable new Tweed. Sac-coat and Trowsers, from Rs. 14-8 to 21. Tailoring Department superintended by a 1st-class European Cutter.—Y. A. LACKA & Co.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawapore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

FANCY LAMP SHADES, Flower Pot Shades, in all colours and designs. SCISSORS in leather sheaths (protecting them from rust). PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.
SALE OF fancy articles, remnants of handsome China ware, rich glassware, books, lamps, diamond rings, Australian jams and fruits, &c.
Under instructions the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 4, Forbes and Meadows-street, Fort, consisting of Hink's and travelling lamps, sketching stools, garden tools, novels, fancy boxes, clocks, rich glassware with decanters and ice plates, handsome dinner and breakfast sets, filters, card box and boxes of Australian jams and fruits.
Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C. and in re John Andrew Cassels who lately traded in partnership with Clement Pool, under the name, style and firm of Peel Cassels and Co. as general merchants and commission agents, (insolvent) 1 diamond and emerald ring, 1 tu quoise ring and 1 fancy dagger and in re Lala vulub Khutri and others (Tailors) insolvents, 2 sewing machines &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th August, 1885.

NOTICES.
SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the pair single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical and [illegible]
ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office
Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal,
5½		12 "	
5		9 "	
3½		6 "	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	d
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
A NICE SHAPED fashionable LANDAULETTE, a cee spring canoe shape PHAETON, Derby VICTORIA, canoe shape PHAETON, Stanhope PHAETON, "a very nice MAIL PHAETON, by Silk and Sons; and an EMPRESS PHAETON, and many other VICTORIAS for sale.
MANOCKJEE COWASJEE,
Coachbuilder.
50, Kalbadevi-road, opposite Post Office.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Frs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.
ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. .. 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

ICE MACHINES.
WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown
KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES
and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with
ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.
Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.
To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.
For information please apply to
MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their supporters there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's hemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation
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"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.
Cooper, Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000
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Bombay, [illegible] W.

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Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.

CLARET	St. Estephe ..... Per dozen Qts.	Rs.	13
	Pauillac ..... "		16
BRANDY	Fine old Pale 3 stars ..... "		36
	Old Pale Pcg Brandy ..... "		24
BEER	Aachen dark export per 1 doz Quarts "		20
	Lager Beer ..... "		20
	Pilsner " ..... "		20
	per 8 dozen Pints ..... "		24
GIN	From ACA Nolet Schiedam		
	Aromatic Schnapps per dozen flasks.... "		17
	Schiesham Genever ..... "		16
	Do. case of 15 flasks ..... "		24
	Copenhagen Genever per dozen flasks.. "		14
BITTERS	Angostura per case of 2 dozen pints.... "		24

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... Rs.	50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... "	54 0	Rs. 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne ..... "	46 0	.. ..
Dry Elite ..... "	46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry ..... "	38 0	" 40 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AXEN		
CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry ..... Rs.	..	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet India, very dry ..... "	35 0	" 37 0
Goldlack, extra ..... "	40 0	" 42 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer ..... Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer ..... "	16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer ..... "	17 0	" 20 0
Leibfraumilch ..... "	21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein ..... "	21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg ..... "	25 0	" ..
Rudesheimer ..... "	25 0	" ..
Marcobrunner ..... "	26 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg ..... "	34 0	" ..
From OTTO PHUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblumchen ..... Rs.	..	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner ..... "	..	" 15 0
Hochheimer ..... "	..	" 18 0
Braunebergar ..... "	15 0	" ..
Liebfraumilch ..... "	..	" 21 0
Bernacasteler-Rosenberg ..... "	18 0	" 21 0
Rudesheimer ..... "	21 0	" ..
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ..... "	28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger ..... "	28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger ..... "	34 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger ..... "	35 0	" 38 0
KNOH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne ..... Rs.	1 0	..
CLARETS.		
From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Fraule ..... Rs.	13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons ..... "	1 0	" 18 0
Chateau Leoville ..... "	13 0	..
Chateau Lalite ..... "	13 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc ..... Rs.	12 0	..
Cru de Barreyre ..... "	1 0	..
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret ..... Rs.	17 0	..
Chateau Romer ..... "	16 0	..
BRANDY		
Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy ..... Rs.	21 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars ... "	..	..
M. & Spanu ..... "	21 0	..
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules "	29 0	..
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy** "	34 0	..
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay ..... Rs.	21 0	..
Chambertin ..... "	36 0	..
WHISKEY.		
Bon Accord ..... Rs.	18 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey ..... "	19 0	..
Thistle Blend ..... "	24 0	..
BEER.	Per doz. pints.	
St. Pauli ..... Rs.	6 4	Rs. 4 0
Pilsener Beer ..... "	5 12	" 3 12
Export Beer ..... "	4 12	" ..
Flower & Son's Ale ..... "	..	" 3 0
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints ..... Rs.		25 0
Vin Marasque " 21 Bottles		40 0
	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel ..... Rs.	28 0	Rs. ..
Italian Vermouth ..... "	17 0	..
Do. do Superior ..... "	19 0	..
	Per Doz.	
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles ..... Rs.	4 0	
Do. do do tins ..... "	..	
PRESERVED MEATS SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.	Rs. a.	
Danish Butter, finest ..... per ½ lb. tin	0 10½	
Danish Butter ..... per 1 lb. tin	1 3	
Hams, Danish, finest smoked ..... per lb.	0 11	
Swiss Cheese in tins ..... from 20—30 lb. tin	0 11	
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.		
	Per tin	small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Trurfled Liver Sausages) ..... Rs.	1 8	Rs. ..
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages) ..... "	1 6	" ..
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages) ..... "	1 6	" ..
Asparagus ..... "	2 8	" ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut ..... "	4	0 12
Celiery ..... "	0 14	" ..
White Cabbage in Butter ..... "	0 15	" 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine ..... "	1 4	" 0 12
Red do. do. ..... "	1 2	" 0 12
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.		
	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus ..... Rs.	2 8	Rs. 1 8
Celiery ..... "	..	" 0 12
French Bean ..... "	..	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans ..... "	..	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages ..... "	..	" 1 8
Young Green Peas ..... "	..	" 1 0
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine ..... "	..	" 1 0
Small Sausages ..... "	..	" 1 6

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
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Bombay, 22nd June, 1885.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
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BOMBAY AND POONA.
THE ONLY "CAMPAIGN" WATCH OF THE DAY.
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THE CASE is strongly made in best German Silver, so finished that it could hardly be distinguished from Real Silver, and retains its original Brightness for a considerable time, is air tight dust and Waterproof.
OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCH. AS A TIME KEEPER it is equal to the best watch produced. Read what the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tavoy, B. B. says.—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Crystal faced keyless lever watch you sent me, and to inform you that is a very strong and a neat one, and in my opinion far superior to those sold for double the money by other firms in India, as it will stand a great deal of rough usage. The other day I compared it with one of Mr. J. W. Benson's Chronometer Watch, and found it neither lose nor gain a single minute after a week's trial. I would therefore be glad to recommend it in every way. It is a faithful time-keeper at so reasonable a price.—TAVOY, 28th May,

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... Aug. 17th, 6h. 38'1m. p.m.
Full Moon ..... „ 25th, 10h. 16'6m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				h. m.	h. m.
Sat. 15	Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Carlton, C.C. Sunday and Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 43	6 26	2 21m 2 32 a	8 3m 8 42 a
Sun. 16	11th Sunday after Trinity.	5 43	6 25	3 8m 3 12 a	8 57m 9 30 a
Mon. 17	Municipal Corporation, 2 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Teheran.	5 43	6 24	4 0m 4 3 a	9 43m 10 18 a
Tu. 18	Departure of Sir Fred. and Lady Roberts, per s.s. Malwa. Departure of English mail per s.s. Malwa, 2 p.m. Ahmednuggur Sky Races.	5 43	6 24	4 57m 4 55 a	11 13m 11 45 a
Wed. 19	Town Council, 3 p.m. Bombay Club, Half-yearly General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.	5 44	6 23	6 43m 6 2 a	—— 1 2 a
Thr. 20	Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 1 p.m. Port Canning Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Mareks & Co., Meeting, 4-30 p.m.	5 44	6 22	8 15m 7 40 a	1 11m 2 30 a
Fri. 21	Abkari Commission, 2-30 p.m. Ahmednuggur Sky Races.	5 44	6 22	9 13m 8 52 a	2 10m 3 22 a

*Left Aden at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, 11th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 16.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion Choral. Hymns 249, 327 and 198.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. G. H. Lewis. Hymns 206 and 27.
Magnificat.—Clark Whitfield.
Anthem.—"O, come, let us worship."—Himmel.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor fund.

Thursday, August 20.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily.—At 6-45 a.m.—Matins. At 4-45 p.m.—Evensong.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 270, 199 and 155.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 279, 277 and 62.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 222, 180 and 176.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 261, 254, and 215.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 307 & 246.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 121, 345 and 315.

Wednesday, August 19.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for general church expences.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 291, 257 and 253.

ST. NICOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board a vessel in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Carlton Club.
Band, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Pundua (s), from Calcutta; and Chiltern (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Euphrates (s), for Kurrachee; Lancelot (s), Calcutta; Peveril (s), Liverpool; Arch (s), M. Coasts and Calcutta; and Arago (s), Mauritius.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at the Apollo-bunder this evening at 5-30:—

March.....Mother, take me home
Overture .....Lampe.....Herold.
Valse.....The Colonel.....Coote.
Selection.....Lucia di Lamermmoor....Donizetti.
Galop.....Rubezahl.....Kuhner.
Concertino for Cornet a Piston.....A. Muller.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRICKET.—A match will be played this morning on the parade-ground between the Proprietary School and the Elphinstone High School Cricket Clubs.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 8th inst. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 17,063. The increase in goods traffic was 1,34,082 maunds.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Hindoo burning-ground at Sonapore, on the body of Nama Pandoo, aged 18 years. The verdict was that death had been caused by cholera.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Another inquest was held at Kazi-street, on the body of Dewun Moola, aged 30 years. Deceased had been suffering from fainting fits for some time. The verdict was that death was caused by heart-disease.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Succaram Raghoo, aged 40 years, lately a labourer in the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Parel. The deceased was a habitual drunkard. He was removed to the hospital by his friends in an unconscious state, and died shortly after admission. The verdict was that the deceased had committed suicide by poisoning himself with opium.

THE ABKARI COMMISSION.—The Abkari Commission, consisting of Mr. J. H. Grant, Sir Frank Souter, and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, held its first sitting at the Secretariat, yesterday afternoon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, who, with Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare, appeared on behalf of the licensed country liquor sellers, said that [illegible] which the Inquiry was to pro- [illegible] beforehand. He suggested [illegible] with a copy of the ques- [illegible]ssion, so that he might [illegible]n a succinct form by [illegible]orally examined [illegible] of the Commis- [illegible]iquor sellers [illegible] and Mr. [illegible]

THEFTS AT THE POST OFFICE.

A PEON named Myboob Khan Ismael Khan, employed in the General Post Office, was charged before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, with having stolen two packets which had been entrusted to the Post Office for despatch, and with having in his possession a number of postage labels, reasonably suspected of having been stolen. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, the prisoner was not represented. It appears that on the 3rd inst. Mr. Cabral, assistant postmaster, happening to go into his office about 5 o'clock in the evening, found the accused apparently busy over some work. On his entering the room the accused started up, and Mr. Cabral noticed that he tried to conceal something in his hand. Mr. Cabral asked what he was hiding. The accused opened his hand and showed fifteen stamps, which appeared to be wet, as if just taken off envelopes, two of them being defaced by ink lines. The prisoner explained that he had bought the stamps from a licensed vendor. This was found to be false. A search was then made in a cupboard used only by the accused, in which were found a glass of water, a letter addressed to a lady in Scotland, and four photographs. These facts were reported to Mr. Stuart, the postmaster, who suspeuded the accused, and next day made him over to the police. Inspector Framjee, of the detective police, and Constable Burns took charge of him, and searched his house. There they found a Gujrati letter and a bill of exchange for £100 endorsed by Mr. Cumsoodin Tyabjee, solicitor, to the firm of Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., England. The photographs were found to be likenesses of Captain Challenor, who had enclosed them in a letter directed to the Barbadoes. Mr. Cumroodin had posted the bill of exchange, through a clerk, on the 7th ult. Evidence was then taken, and the case was adjourned.

A DESPERATE RAID ON GAMBLERS.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshankar Govindram, Gangji Nurput and twelve other Banias were charged with gambling in a common gaming-house kept by the first accused. Mr. Tobin appeared for the accused. From the evidence recorded it appears that the house—in the Native Town—had long been known to the police as the resort of gamblers. For the last eighteen months attempts had been made at detection, but the precautions adopted by the first prisoner had always foiled the police. On the 11th inst. information was once more given to Mr. Superintendent Brewin that a number of Banias were gaming there. Knowing the difficulty that would attend a surprise, Mr. Brewin disguised himself as a Bania, and attended by Inspector Young and Constable Holdway they went to the spot at midnight. The task set the police was by no means an easy one. The gamblers, it was known, were seated in the fourth storey of a house, every door of which was securely barred, and all ingress from one floor to another further cut off by means of trap-doors. The only chance of reaching the gamblers, without alarming them, was through some one of the surrounding buildings which, as is usual in the Native Town, stand in friendly proximity to one another, being merely separated by narrow sweepers' gullies. A cordon of native policemen was first placed round the suspected premises, and then Mr. Brewin and Inspector Young entered the house on the right, and Constable Holdway that on the left. Some slight alarm was caused among the inmates, but on the object of the visit being explained quiet was restored among them. Mr. Brewin, on reaching the topmost floor, pluckily jumped from a window over a gully about three feet wide into the third storey of the gaming-house, and was followed by Inspector Young. The superintendent made his way to the staircase, but a trapdoor on the landing barred further progress. He burst this open, however, as well as another door further on, and at last found the scared gamblers knew the cause of all this disturbance, he was in their midst. Cards, shells, and money were hurriedly concealed, but a brief search brought them from their hiding-places. The police relied evidence to prove that the house was commonly used for gambling. Mr. Tobin, for his clients, denied that it was a gaming-house; the first accused, he said, had merely permitted his friends to game in it on the occasion of a holiday. He contended that the warrant issued by Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, was illegal, as it had not been issued with the express authority of the Commissioner of Police also urged that playing with shells for money was not gambling, according to the definition given in the Act. His worship reserved his decision till next Friday.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—AUG. 14.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)

A DISPUTED BUILDING TRANSACTION.

In the case of Heerajee Manekjee *vs.* S. V. Quadros Mr. Balcrushna Wassoodew appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Winter, of Messrs. Winter and Burder, represented the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said:—The claim in this case falls under two heads, 1st, Rs. 454 the balance of an amount for work and labour done; 2nd, Rs. 50 the value of implements wrongfully detained. In regard to the latter, the largest and most important item of the plaintiff's claim, I am of opinion that the whole of the charges for the carpentry work must be disallowed at once. It does not appear that Luximon Sutar(?), the labourer employed on the work, did anything before plaintiff left it. It also appears that under a written agreement with defendant he has been paid in full for all the carpentry work. So much even of the agreement of subsequent date produced by plaintiff be a genuine document relating to this work there is no liability attaching to him under it towards Luximon which has not been discharged by defendant. According to the particulars annexed to the plaint the total value of all the work done amounted to Rs. 614, against which is allowed a sum of Rs. 160 paid on account, leaving the balance Rs. 454. This must be further reduced by the sum of Rs. 140 carpentry work Rs. 149-9, leaving the balance claimable in respect of work and labour Rs. 304-7. As to this, the charges are based on a certain schedule of rates prepared by the plaintiff during the possession of the defendant. The defendant admits that this schedule was to form the basis of a contemplated agreement between himself and the plaintiff, but he alleges that such agreement was never executed, owing to the dissatisfaction of plaintiff, and that it was verbally agreed between them that until the written agreement based on the Marathi schedule of rates was executed, the plaintiff should be paid a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem. As to the making of this verbal agreement, there is no evidence whatever except the allegation of the defendant against the contradiction of the plaintiff. Before being admittedly a schedule of rates prepared by the plaintiff in the possession of the defendant, and the work being admittedly commenced by the plaintiff, the natural inference is that it was executed according to those rates. The onus would therefore lie on the defendant of proving the verbal agreement, and as he fails to discharge that onus, I should be prepared on that ground alone to uphold the plaintiff's contention as to the basis of the remuneration. But I go further, and say the probabilites are entirely opposed to the truth of the defendant's story. Though remuneration according to the schedule of rates would be much more profitable to the plaintiff than a salary of Rs. 25 per month, yet the defendant, without suggesting any reason whatever, represents him as continually refusing to sign the written agreement in spite of the earnest entreaties of the defendant. The plaintiff's account is at least the more plausible. He says that his requests to the defendant to execute the written agreement were continually postponed on the ground of the illness of Madan Shrikrishna, who had acted as go between, and admittedly had throughout assumed the character of guide, philosopher, and friend of the defendant, and who, moreover, was admittedly seriously ill at the time. But besides this, and it is a fact which I regard as even more significant, though the plaintiff in his lawyers letter of 2nd February, 1885, written shortly after his dismissal from the work by defendant, sets up substantially precisely the same claim as he does now, the defendant neither in his reply nor in a subsequent letter before action, anywhere alleges the existence of a verbal agreement between the plaintiff and himself that the former should be paid a salary only of Rs. 25 per month until the execution of the written agreement. I must therefore hold that the plaintiff is entitled to remuneration at the rates in the Marathi schedule. As to these, the defendant denies that the amount claimed is due to the plaintiff, and alleges he has himself paid all the [illegible]our for December. In regard to the amount of work [illegible] I must accept the uncontradicted evidence [illegible]ntiff and his witnesses as to the measure- [illegible]say the defendant was present- [illegible] position to contradict them [illegible]as not, he is not in a position [illegible] either event their evidence [illegible] plaintiff admits, that by rea- [illegible]early in January, he has not [illegible] December, but he is liable to do [illegible]ges he has paid the December [illegible]ff is willing to allow him any [illegible]aid. But as to this again [illegible]dant. He has filed no set [illegible]particulars in his evidence [illegible]ny opinion as to what (if [illegible] plaintiff's account in res- [illegible]in December, except for the [illegible] have already held the plain- [illegible]r anything. In the mean- [illegible]as not paid the labourers [illegible]ff is still liable to them, [illegible]ecover the amount from [illegible]re hold that as regards [illegible] work and labour done, [illegible]ecover the whole from [illegible] the claim in respect of [illegible]ves no particulars of [illegible] that he is entitled to [illegible] defendant admits to [illegible]llingness to allow [illegible]e prove to my [illegible]rongfully with- [illegible] this item of [illegible] for Rs. 304-7 [illegible]onal cost,

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING MILL AGENCY.

THE Appeal Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley, delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suit of Buchoobai and another against Lilladhur Shamjee. The parties had filed an appeal and a cross-appeal from a judgment given by Mr. Justice Hart on the 3rd October, 1884. Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for Lilladhur Shamjee; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for Buchoobai.

The suit was brought by Buchoobai, widow and executrix of the will of Hormusjee Nowrojee Suklatwalla, who prayed for a declaration that she was entitled to a share of 60 per cent. in the firm of Vunmalidas Jugjeevun Shamjee and Company, and to a like share in the commission earned and to be earned by the firm so long as it continued to carry on the agency business of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company; that in the alternative the rights of the plaintiff in the like capacity may be declared; that the defendant, as representing the estate of the late Shamjee Jadowjee, may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the share of Hormusjee Nowrojee Suklatwalla in the commission already accrued, due, &c. At the close of a long inquiry, Mr. Justice Hart made the following decree in the suit:—Declare that the partnership was dissolved from the date of the death of Suklatwalla on the 30th November, 1882; refer it to the Commissioner to take the accounts of such partnership down to that date; declare that the plaintiff is entitled to what, on the taking of such account, may be found to be due to the estate of Suklatwalla in respect of his 60 per cent. share in the partnership; order the Commissioner forthwith to sell the goodwill of the partnership by public auction, with liberty to the parties to bid, and let the Commissioner apply the proceeds towards defraying the expenses of, and incidental to, such sale; declare that the plaintiff is entitled to 60 per cent. of the surplus proceeds after such application and the defendant to 40 per cent., &c., reserve further consideration and costs. Leave to apply.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the appeal, said that inasmuch as the value of the goodwill depended on the name, and this name was to be retained, the goodwill, if there was one, was valueless or utterly inappreciable, so that it would be wrong to take any step to put a value on it. It was argued that, if not goodwill, it was at least a contract, which was an asset. But in this case there was nothing that could be called a contract. There was only an arrangement giving no rights, and which could be put a stop to by either party. Such an arrangement was not an asset in any proper sense. It was apparent that Mr. Justice Hart was almost inclined to come to the same conclusion; and he evidently almost thought the goodwill valueless. Their lordships reversed the decree, and dismissed the suit, with costs, including the costs of the appeal.

THE DUSSA OSWAL CASTE DISPUTE.

THE Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in the appeal of Thakersey Dewraj and others against Hurbhum Nursey and others. It was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Scott, who decreed in favour of the plaintiffs on the 20th June, 1884, ordering the removal of the defendants as managers of a temple at Mandvie-Bunder dedicated to the Jain deity Shri Anuntnathjee and principally used as a place of worship by the Dussa Oswal Bania caste, and directing them to refund certain moneys which had been lost, as alleged, owing to gross negligence on their part. The plaintiffs in the court below prayed for an account of the moneys and properties which had come into the hands of Hurbhum Nursey, the late Kessowjee Naik, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, and other defendants, as trustees and managers of the temple; that they may be decreed to pay the sum of Rs. 2,48,263, with interest from 4th November, 1875, together with certain other sums; that they be removed from their office, &c. Mr. Justice Scott, in his judgment, declared that the present trustees, Hurbhum Nursey, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, and Kessowjee Naik (since deceased) were disqualified and should therefore be removed from office. The remaining defendants, who had not been proved to be trustees, were entitled to their costs. The first three defendants were declared liable to refund the temple moneys that had been lost through their negligence and misapplication of the funds, such negligence and misappropriation being so gross as to amount to a breach of trust. In his lordship's opinion, it was a delicate question to say what sums were to be refunded. As regards the sum of Rs. 2,48,263, the accumulated fund which the trustees allowed to remain in the hands of the Temple Bankers, Vesrjee Nursey and Co., there was no doubt that their negligence in leaving this fund as a mere book debt, after the principal partner, Hurbhum Nursey, had been an absconding debtor, was a cause of gross negligence, amounting to a clear breach of trust. But it appeared equally clear on the evidence, his lordship thought, that this sum could not at any time, during the trusteeship of the defendants, have been collected in full, and the fund had been placed in the hands of the firm before the defendants came into office. On the whole, his lordship thought that the defendants must be held liable to refund in the proportion of two annas in the rupee. This restitution was to apply only to that portion of the fund which was composed of "darasa" and "sadarum moneys. As regarded the "Mahajun" money it clearly belonged to the caste, the caste might condone its misapplication; and such condonation had been given. The amount of the "Mahajun" fund to be deducted was stated to be Rs. 68,017. Deducting that sum, a balance of Rs. 1,80,246 was left; and the two annas proportion was to be calculated on that sum. His lordship thought it would be fair to deduct 77-62 from the whole sum lost. Interest at 9 per cent. was ordered to be paid on the sum so found. Hurbhum Nursey, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, and Kessowjee Naik were ordered to pay their own costs and those of the plaintiffs; and private individual costs of the other two defendants, such as were independent of the necessary general cost of the suit, were to be paid out of the trust fund.

The Chief Justice said that the suit was brought, with the consent of the Advocate General, by five members of the caste against the defendants, who were appointed the trustees and managers of the caste in 1864-65. The facts of the case had been so fully set out, and a history of the caste so admirably given by Mr. Justice Scott, that it was not necessary now to refer to them at any length. There was little or no dispute between the parties as to the manner in which the "darasa" and "sadarum" funds were dealt with, at least up to 1877. It was admitted that the offerings of the worshippers, as well as the "mahajun" fund, were paid to Veerjee Nursey and Co., who were the caste's bankers, and the head of which was the founder of the firm of which Hurbhum Nursey was a partner, and the funds rested with the firm; but they got into difficulties in 1865, and thenceforth the funds were allowed to accumulate in the cash-box of the temple. In 1877 the first three defendants were appointed trustees, and a deed was executed. By their acceptance of the trusteeship they accepted all its duties and obligations, as well as those of securing the trust funds; and any other view of the responsibility which the trustees incurred would render the Court of Equity abortive in protecting such funds. The evidence showed that there was no strict rule on the question of investing the temple funds in any manner affording good security, and the directions given in the sacred books were peculiar and usually vague. It would appear to be difficult to say that loans to mills on good security might not be made without raising a suspicion of dishonesty. There was not sufficient evidence before the court to justify the conclusion that the loans made by the defendants were made otherwise than in good faith, and on good and sufficient security. The plaintiffs, however, had succeeded in proving that the defendants had committed a breach of trust, and for that they must be held liable. But it must be remarked that it was not every breach of trust that induced the court to remove trustees. Where there was no dishonesty, but a misunderstanding of a long uninterrupted practice, the court would refuse to remove the trustees.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in a very long judgment, said there was no allegation in the plaint that it was contrary to the Jain religion to lend the temple moneys. The plaintiffs had wholly failed to prove that, at the time of the loans made to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. and the mills, the defendants knew that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were insolvent. On the contrary, it was shown that the loans were solely lost through unforeseen circumstances, from the failure of the Glasgow Bank, which led to the failure of W. Nicol and Co., and the failure of W. Nicol and Co., which led to the failure of Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

Their lordships reversed the decree of Mr. Justice Scott as regards the removal of the trustees and the framing of a scheme for the management of the caste funds and properties. As regards the costs, the decree was varied, and the defendants were directed to pay all their own costs. The plaintiffs were to get from the funds one-third of the costs, after deducting the costs occasioned by the charges of fraud they laid against the defendants. In all other respects Mr. Justice Scott's decree was affirmed.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1885-86	12,230,767
Remitted from 1st April to 8th August, 1885 ..	2,078,900
Balance to be remitted from 9th August, 1885, to 31st March, 1886	10,147,867

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and swee herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 8, Farringdon Road, London.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA VS. THE CARLTON CLUB.—The following comprise the Carlton team in the match to be played to-day:—J. Milward (captain), Horace Harrington, Herbert Harrington, Wallich, Hole, McMullen, Pritchard, Jolley, Devlin, Forde, and Cruickshank.

PARSEE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

AT the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Pinhey passed a decree in terms of an award made by Dustoor Jamaspjee Menocherjee in a suit brought by Dhunbaijee aga inst Dinshaw Manockjee Kharikhan and others. The plaintiff's case was that in 1869, the plaintiff, then a year old, was, in accordance with the customs and usages of the Parsee community, betrothed at Sholapore to the first defendant, then a minor of the age of two years. An agreement of betrothal was duly made out by their respective parents, who presented them with ornaments, ready cash, and wearing apparel. In January, 1877, the ceremony of the *diva lapka* was performed in the plaintiff's house in Bombay, confirming the agreement of betrothal. In the November following Dhunbaijee was taken by the third defendant, the first defendant's mother, to Dapolee; and subsequently she paid another visit to Dapolee, when she was ill-treated by the second and third defendants, and the ornaments and clothes which had been presented to her were taken away. The defendants repudiated the agreement of betrothal. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 5,000 as damages by reason of the defendants' breach of the agreement of betrothal and their refusal to deliver up the ornaments and clothes which had been presented to her. The defendants, in their written statement, averred that this claim had formed the subject of the judgment of Mr. Justice Hart, who, on the 15th August, 1884, dismissed the suit for want of jurisdiction. After some discussion as to the cause of action, Mr. Justice Pinhey, on the 1st May last, referred, by consent of the parties, all the matters in dispute to the arbitration of Dustoor Jamaspjee Menocherjee. The award had been made and filed in court. It declared that there was a contract made by two of the defendants to betroth their son with the plaintiff, and that it was a valid and binding contract according to the customs and usages of the Parsees; that such contract was called "nanjeed" in the Parsee religion; and that it was broken by the defendants. The damages to be paid by the defendants to the plaintiff were assessed at Rs. 1,000, and the defendants were further to return to her the ornaments and clothes presented to her at the performance of the ceremony, or in default to pay her Rs. 401. They were also to pay the costs of the suit and of the reference. The Dustoor did not charge his fee; but he directed that, in case the award was taken up by the plaintiff, the defendants should pay her Rs. 50, the costs of preparing and stamping the award.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A GYMKHANA FOR THE PARSEES.

THE movement has now been taken in hand with considerable energy. We see Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy heading the list as president, and the names of Messrs. Dinshaw Petit, Sorabjee Bengali, Dosabhai Framjee, P. M. Mehta, and Sorabjee Framjee Patel appear as vice-presidents. Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit has been appointed treasurer, and Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia's name has been mentioned as the secretary. The monthly fee is to be Rs. 2. An application is soon to be made to Government for the grant of a suitable site—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THOMAS CATLEY'S CASE.

As was generally expected, the native papers have vigorously taken up the unfortunate engine-driver's case. This is what the *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—The friends of the unfortunate man have done him harm. The principle on which they have hitherto worked is so mischievous that they are sure to fail in obtaining their wishes, viz., a remission of the punishment. They, in a certain sense, try to bring justice and the dignity of the High Court into ridicule. Any movement to assist the family of the unfortunate man would have received our cordial support; but we regret that we cannot countenance the movement that has been set on foot.

THE TANSA SCHEME.

IT would appear that the Municipal Corporation are now anxious to get on with the Tansa water-works scheme. At the last meeting glowing pictures were given as to how the Tansa supply will be a boon to the inhabitants of Bombay. We however, hesitate considerably to receive all the arguments without serious consideration. When the existing water-works commenced, hopes were entertained that any complaints about deficient supply of water would be out of the question. When Vehar failed, the Toolsee lake was brought into requisition. The Municipal authorities then asserted that water would rush to the seventh storey without any difficulty. How far those expectations have been fulfilled it is scarcely necessary to state here. But past experiences must teach us to be careful how we give our consent to a similarly expensive undertaking. We have only the assurances of irresponsible men, who will surely not give us one crore of rupees back should the Tansa scheme fail. To act on such an assurance is simply a speculation.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE FACTORY ACT.

THE *Bombay Gazette* hears that the Government of India are not in favour of a Factory Act. The news is rather vague. We are not clear as to which factories and where the Act is not to be applied. Talking for granted that Bombay is meant, we should be glad of more explicit information. The Act has been in force some time in Bombay without any visible results.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE important conference between the United States Treasurer and the Controller of the Currency on the one hand, and the Presidents of the New York Associated Banks on the other, shows (says the *Statist* that the silver difficulty is becoming extremely serious in the United States. The Treasury is becoming really alarmed for the gold reserve it keeps as security for cashing its notes. Although no Act of Congress requires any particular sum to be kept as a reserve against the note circulation, it has long been an accepted maxim that no less than 100 millions of dollars, or 20 millions sterling, should be so kept. But the whole of the gold now held by the Treasury amounts to no more than 128 millions of dollars, or a little over 25½ millions sterling; in other words, the Treasury holds barely 5½ million sterling in gold in excess of what it considers necessary to keep as a security for its note circulation. Gold is decreasing at an alarming rate. It is stated, for example, that while the Custom duties received at New York on Monday amounted to half a million of dollars, or £100,000, only $8,000, or £1,600, was in gold. The greater part of the remainder was in silver certificates. The Treasury receipts from them are almost entirely in paper, or silver, or its equivalent; but the Treasury is bound to pay the interest upon the Debt in gold, and it is also obliged to settle the balances against it in the Clearing House in gold, since the New York Banks receive only gold in payment. In a very short time, therefore, it is clear that the 5½ millions now held by the Treasury in excess of the note reserve will disappear if nothing is done, and then it will become necessary for the Treasury either to pay in silver or to draw upon the gold which it keeps in reserve against greenbacks. That it will not draw upon the gold which it keeps in reserve against the greenbacks, we may confidently assume; and, therefore, unless some action is taken to prevent it, the Treasury in a short time will be obliged to meet all its obligations by payments in silver. Thus its gold reserves would very soon disappear, and in a short time silver would become practically the only currency in the United States.

We are satisfied that if such were to be the case, the United States would really suffer nothing. Silver is quite as good a basis of currency as gold where it is frankly accepted as the only standard. But the people of the United States do not think so. They have come to regard gold as a superior standard, as a sign that the country using it is wealthier and greater than the country using silver only; and, therefore, it is safe to assume that the people of the United States will not readily agree to adopt a silver currency only. But as Congress does not meet until December, to prevent an emergency it is necessary to take action at once. Monday's Conference was held for the purpose of taking such action, and the Bank Presidents agreed to assist the Treasury in its difficulties,—firstly, by dispersing gold more liberally, especially to customers making payment of the duties at the Custom House; and further, it was agreed that the Treasury should, when desirable, exchange from two to four millions sterling of silver certificates for gold; in other words, the Banks agreed to take silver to a specified amount instead of gold in payment from the Treasury. Thus it is hoped the difficulty will be staved off until Congress meets, and upon it will devolve the necessity of deciding promptly whether the Bland Act is to be repealed, or whether silver is to be adopted as the standard of the United States.

We have already given our opinion that the people of the United States will not accept silver as the standard of their currency; if so, it seems evident that they must repeal the Bland Act. It will not, of course, be necessary to follow this up by demonetising the silver already coined; but that future coinage must be suspended seems clear. Should this be done, no disturbance of the Money Market need take place. The currency of the United States is now much larger than is really required. There is an immense mass of gold as well as of silver certificates, and in addition there are the greenback and the bank-notes. Although wealth and population have grown largely, they have not grown at anything like the rapidity at which the currency has grown during the last six years; and therefore, all coinage might be stopped for several years, without causing any serious inconvenience. On the contrary seems to us that the United States would be really better off were there a contraction of the currency. But if Congress refuses to act, there may be a convulsion. Public opinion appears to have been now thoroughly alarmed. The silver certificates have been poured back into the Treasury in every way possible, and they are not received where they can be refused. After a while as we have shown, the Treasury will find itself without gold, and then it will have to pay silver everywhere; in other words, silver will become the only currency. Were this to happen, it is quite possible that a panic might occur. Gold might suddenly disappear through hoarding, or be exported in large amounts, and such an alarm might occur as would seriously affect the Money Market. In that case there might be panic legislation, which might lead to a scramble to get gold. We might have a drain of gold from Europe to the United States in the proportion that was seen in 1879 and 1880, and there might be a very rapid advance in the value of money in Europe. Such a disturbance is not probable. It is much more likely, as we have said, that Congress, seeing the difficulty in which the country is placed, will repeal or suspend the Bland Act, and that thus public opinion will be quieted and matters will move smoothly. In that case, of course, there would be a further fall in the value of silver. The United States now coin nearly five millions sterling of the metal annually; the whole amount would then be exported, and consequently would cause a considerable fall in the value of silver.

JOHN WESLEY AND HIS WIFE.

THERE are few people who will read without sympathy and none without interest the following hitherto unpublished letter from John Wesley to his wife, which a correspondent of the *New York Critic* has brought to light. The long and elaborate impeachment of the shortcomings of his partner in life from the pen of the typical English saint and church-founder of the eighteenth century, will serve to point anew the familiar sarcasm that Protestantism can well afford to dispense with hair shirts and penance for its clergy when it permits them the dolorous privilege of such connubial felicity as that which prevailed in the household of Wesley. That, however, is but a superficial sneer. Wesley would probably declare that it was better to be married even to a termagant than to live in celibacy. But he must have had trying times with Mrs. Wesley when, in a letter written "in the Fear of God and in tender love to your Soul," he was compelled to tell her that, besides other minor sins, such as lying, stealing, slander, and backbiting, she was guilty of the following offences in treating her servants:—"You brow-beat, harass, rate them like Dogs, make them afraid to speak to me. You treat them with such Haughtiness, Sternness, Sourness, Surliness, Illnature, as never were known in any House of Mine, for near a dozen years. You forget even Good breeding, and use such coarse Language as befits none but a Fishwife." It is to be feared that Billingsgate would fail adequately to furnish forth a vocabulary for Mrs. Wesley when she had finished the perusal of this epistle from her affectionate husband.

John Wesley was married in February, 1751, to Mrs. Mary Vazeille, "a merchant's widow in Threadneedle-street," who possessed a fortune of about 50,000 dols., secured to herself and her four children. He was forty-eight, she forty-one. His biographer, the Rev. L. Tyerman, says of their marriage that it "was, in a high degree, an act of folly; and, properly enough, to the end of life, both of them were made to suffer a serious penalty."

COLEFORD, Oct. 23, 1759.

DEAR MOLLY,—I will tell you simply and plainly the things wch. I dislike. If you remove them, well. If not, I am but where I was. I dislike your showing any one my letters and private papers without my leave, even tho' you never did any harm to you or me, or any one. It only sharpens and embitters your own Spirit. And the same Effect it naturally has upon Others. The same it would have upon me, but that (by the Grace of God) I do not think of it. It can do no Good. It can never bring me nearer, tho' it may drive me further off. And should you do as you often threaten me, then the matter is over. I know what I have to do. In all this you are fighting against yourself. You are frustrating your own purpose, if you want me to love you. You take just the wrong way. No one ever was *forced* to love another. It cannot be: Love can only be won by softness: Foul Means avail nothing. But you say, "I have tried Fair Means and they did not succeed." If they do not none will. Then you have only to say, "This Evil is of the Lord: I am Clay in his Hand."

I dislike, 2, Not having the Command of my own House; not being at liberty to invite even my nearest Relations so much has to drink a Dish of Tea, without disobliging *you*. I dislike, 3, The being myself a Prisoner in my own House: the having my Chamber door watched continually so that no Person can go in or out such as have your Good Leave. I dislike, 4, The being but a prisoner at large, even when I go abroad: in such a case I am highly disgusted if I do not give you an Account of every Place I go to, and every Person with whom I converse. I dislike, 5, The not being safe in my own House. My House is *not* my Castle. I cannot call even my Study, even my Bureau, my own. They are liable to be plundered every day. You say, "I plunder you of nothing but Papers." I am not sure of that. How is it possible I should? I miss money too, and he that will steal a Pin will steal a Pound. But were it so, a Scholar's Papers are his treasure: My Journal in particular. "But I took only such Papers as relate to Sarah Ryan and Sarah Crosby." What is not true:—What are Mr. Landey's Letters to Them? Besides, you have taken Parts of my journal which relate to neither One nor the Other. I dislike, 6, Your treatment of my Servants (tho' indeed they are not properly Mine). You do all that in you lies to make their Lives a Burden to them. You browbeat, harass, rate them like Dogs, make them afraid to speak to me. You treat them with such Haughtiness, Sternness, Sourness, Surliness, Illnature, as never were known in any House of mine, for near a dozen years. You forget even Good breeding, and use such coarse Language as befits none but a Fishwife.

I dislike, 7, Your talking against me

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 14.

THE Bank of England return shows a further increase of 1 per cent. in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, which now stands at 44 per cent., but rates of discount in the outside market exhibit no alteration. Consols remain at 99⅜, but the 3½ per cent. Indian sterling loan is quoted ⅜ higher at 102, Rupee Paper ⅛ lower at £76¼ and £77⅞ for 4 and 4½ per cent. respectively.

The London markets for Seeds and Wheat are practically unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool is still reported firm, the sales yesterday being estimated at 7,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Prices were unchanged both on the spot and to arrive, but in New York ready cotton was 1-16 cent lower, futures 1 point higher.

The state of the weather here to-day quite puts cotton business out of the question. Prices are nominally unchanged.

WHEAT has been decidedly quieter to-day. Home accounts are dull in the extreme, and buyers are accordingly holding off for a decline, which sellers as yet refuse to concede. Quotations railway terms are Ekdani Rs. 3-14, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-12 per cwt., buyers about one anna less.

SEEDS :—Linseed has advanced to Rs. 6-5-6 bazaar terms, but buyers cannot afford to operate freely at the price, and there is consequently but a limited business doing. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed we quote at Rs. 6, Red Cawnpore at Rs. 4-14 per cwt.

FREIGHTS show considerable weakness, not so much in rates, which are quoted about the same as formerly ; but there are several steamers offering, and few buyers. For Liverpool a retail business is doing at 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. For the Northern Continental ports there is no steamer loading, and shippers do not offer more than 20s. to get one put on.

EXCHANGE :—Calcutta coming quieter, the tendency here to-day has again been weaker, and rates are 1-32d. lower all round, the following being closing quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 3-4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 23-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6 27-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6 15-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,,	2·09½	,,

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 49 1-16d. per oz., and shipments are advised for the week of £170,000 in Silver and £40,000 in Gold for this port. At this rate Council drafts become quite of secondary importance in estimating the prospects of the market.

GOVERNMENT Paper continues very steady, and has gained another 1-16 to-day, Fours being now at Rs. 98 9-16 ready and Rs. 98 3-8 forward. Fours-and-a-half remain nominally at par.

SHARES continue firm for Spinning and Weaving Mills, which are again in many cases Rs. 5 higher, but other companies are without change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	727½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	488
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		do.	103

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£137x
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£114x

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
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MR. A. N. DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street has the pleasure to inform the public of Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.
18 carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also various descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the [illegible] H. Hall, of London, Gold and [illegible] chains, Necklets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.
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ADAPTED by MR. LAZARUS' SYSTEM, perfectly correct defects of each eye, giving natural sight, and keeping the eyes cool and comfortable to a degree hitherto unknown by spectacle wearers.
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THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
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WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.
Plain Square ..... Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square ..... ,, 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) ... ,, 1,125
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
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The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—
Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 31-0 per month for 21 months.
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Boudoir (on three Legs) ... ,, 66-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case ..... Rs. 25 Extra.
DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTH.

HARVEY—August 9, at 16 Lowdan Street, Calcutta, the wife of J Harvey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SUTCLIFFE—HOOLE—August 5, at Nowgong, Bundelkund, Crossley Sutcliffe, Surgeon E I Railway, Allahabad, to Ada Worth, youngest daughter of the late A W Hoole, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

DEATHS.

BECHER—August 6, at Mozufferpore, of phthisis, John Martin Becher, of Dhurrumpur Indigo Concern. Aged 36 years. Deeply regretted.
DEW—August 5, at Lahore, Sophie Martha Dew, the wife of John Dew, S P and D Railway, aged 34 years and 3 months.
HERDON—August 6, at Hurst Lodge, Dalhousie, John Harris Herdon, District Superintendent, Punjab Police, aged 56.
NUNN—August 7, at Simla, of typhoid fever, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Edward Nunn, Esq. of Hill Castle County Wexford, Ireland, and dearly beloved sister of Joshua Nunn, Esq. Army Veterinary Department ; aged 31 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, MAHIM.—"R. M. P." in reply to a letter on this subject which appeared yesterday, says :—We still adhere to what we have said on the subject of the transfer of the church in our pamphlet and the letter you were good enough to publish. Our statement is based on very high authority, and is to a certain extent corroborated by Mr. Dias himself, when he says that "the majority of the congregation" had a misunderstanding, the cause of which, as given by Mr. Dias, we must decline to accept on his simple, unsupported statement.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1885.

THE German squadron has lost no time in disclosing the nature of the mission on which it was ordered to Zanzibar. On Tuesday last the Admiral presented an ultimatum, requiring a reply in twenty-four hours. No reply was given, and the squadron at once took position in front of Sultan Burgash's palace. The hopes of "an amicable arrangement" which are said to prevail somewhere, can only be based on the material and moral necessity of submission. To a demand urged in this fashion the unhappy Sultan must assent. He was once before in May, 1873, subjected to pressure identically of the same kind, though for a very different object, and there was no possibility of his resisting it. Zanzibar has no army and no navy ; the palace and the city lie at the mercy of the first corvette that passes, and the Sultan must, perforce, sign any document presented to him. Sir Bartle Frere, when he went to Zanzibar in March, 1873, with a naval escort, trusted at first for the success of his mission—he was sent to procure a treaty suppressing the slave trade—to ordinary diplomatic pressure. The result was negative ; the Sultan having conferred with the principal men of his court and kingdom, came to the conclusion that Zanzibar could not pay its way without the profits of the slave trade. The High Commissioner took his departure, but had not gone very far when H. M. S. Glasgow returned to Zanzibar, and having taken up a position off the palace, asked the Sultan to reconsider the matter. The Sultan did so, and became our good friend and ally. The German Admiral is now servilely copying our own example ; but is omitting the seemly, diplomatic prelude which distinguished the courtly Sir Bartle Frere's proceedings. This is the more disappointing, that we were assured by well-informed correspondents at Berlin that the ex-Consul General of Germany, Rolfs, had been re-called because he had given it as his opinion that a demonstration of force would alone bring the Sultan to give Germany the redress which she is seeking. Another Consul-General was sent out in hot haste to replace Herr Von Rolfs, and we were told that he was a man of milder disposition, and that his object was peace. The new incumbent has scarcely arrived on the spot, when most peremptory measures have been taken to compel the Sultan to accept the ultimatum which has been presented to him.

The real object of this high-handed measure is to secure for Germany the predominance in certain positions along the six hundred miles of the Eastern Coast of Africa which is under the suzerainty of the Sultan. The strip of coast is itself of no great value. It is swampy and unhealthy in some regions, sterile and uninhabited in others. Germany covets it because it gives access to the lake region of the interior, which, it is believed, can be opened up by European colonisation. Such trade as exists on the coast is, for the most part in the hands of Bunias of the Bombay Presidency, and traders from Cutch. It is important for India that we should not lose the commercial foothold which has been acquired in that part of Africa, for if the interior of the Continent be opened up the Indian trade would receive a great impetus in that part of the world. The readiness with which Sultan Burgash signed the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, and the good faith with which he accepted the political and moral consequences arising out of his signature to that document, have for twelve years past established a virtual British protectorate over Zanzibar. But no formal protectorate has ever been proclaimed. When McKillop Pasha proceeded with an Egyptian squadron to annex certain portions of the African Coast in disregard of the Burgash's suzerainty, the threat of armed intervention by British men-of-war put an end to that enterprise. The Sultan has continued from that time until now to rely upon the British flag for security against external aggression. The German Trading Company which purchased—probably for a hogshead of rum—a strategic position on the mainland—had intruded on territory belonging to the Sultan. The latter protested, and there appears to have been some diplomatic correspondence on the subject between London and Berlin. The German Chancellor maintained in his positive way that the Sultan had no governors, or troops, or administration in the territory purchased from the native chiefs, and that to interfere with German enterprise under the plea of a shadowy suzerainty would show a very bad spirit on the part of the Sultan. Then came, of course, the inevitable suggestion that England should give His Majesty sound advice, and make Burgash understand the rights of encroaching on Powers, anxious for the diffusion of civilisation and commerce in Africa. When the German squadron was well on its way to Zanzibar a semi-official journal stated cynically that now Lord Salisbury would have an opportunity of showing the sincerity of his declaration that he was desirous of establishing a better understanding with Germany. This taunt, so recently uttered, loses none of its insolence when taken in connection with the overbearing and peremptory action of the German Admiral at Zanzibar. The incident will doubtless enlighten those who imagined that Prince Bismarck's attitude towards Great Britain in recent years was the result of his personal ill will to Mr. Gladstone. The iron Chancellor does not allow his policy to turn upon puerilities of that kind. What he wants is to gain a strong foothold in South Africa, with a view to the development of German commerce. The Conservative Government has a very difficult problem to solve. To permit the British protectorate to be roughly shouldered aside by a German Admiral in African waters will never do. No one will suggest that they should blow the five German ships of war out of the seas into which they have intruded. But the possibility that a catastrophe of the kind might conceivably take place if no other solution presented itself ought to incline the great Chancellor, who is as prudent as he is enterprising, to move circumspectly where his Pomeranian Grenadiers could not help him much.

THE re-establishment of the Secretaryship for Scotland, which had been in abeyance for more than a century, is the first striking evidence of the force of the reaction against the over-centralisation which concentrated in London all the administrative and legislative work of the United Kingdom. Until quite recently the politicians of Scotland appeared to have lost even the memory of this office, and manifested no desire to revive it. Of late local opinion on the point showed evidence of a change. The *Saturday Review* only a few weeks ago lamented that there should be any question of creating a Secretary for Scotland, which it spoke of as a retrograde step, due directly and indirectly to the Irish agitation for Home Rule. Until the obstructives threw Scottish as well as English legislation into arrears the old system worked well enough. Scottish questions were discussed in a friendly way between the Northern members and the Lord-Advocate—an official for whom the Government is bound to provide a seat in the House of Commons—and whatever was agreed upon was passed without any controversy or much delay through Parliament. It was, said the *Review*, modified Home Rule, and though the cynical asserted that Scottish business was transacted over a glass of toddy and a cigar, it was on the whole satisfactorily done. But when Parliamentary work was obstructed, and English bores found they could talk at large on Scottish subjects, which were hitherto taboo to English and Irish members, things ceased to work as of yore. The business which used to get through of itself could not be got through any longer. Arrears accumulated. The necessity of providing a Scottish Secretary to deal with the Parliamentary requirements of Scotland came to be talked of ; Mr. Gladstone favoured the idea, and Lord Rosebery was believed to be the new Secretary designate. The Conservatives have, however, here again borrowed the Radical clothes, and the Duke of Richmond occupies the position, with a seat in the Cabinet. The step thus taken will certainly give an impetus to Mr. Chamberlain's movement for the decentralisation of the present administrative system in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. The block of business which has become so serious and scandalous is not attributed by politicians of this school to any influence so ephemeral and incidental as mere obstruction, but to the fact that the Parliamentary machine is overweighted, and cannot possibly get through the vast and continuously increasing mass of work pressing on it. In this point of view the re-establishment of the office of Secretary for Scotland will probably be found of Imperial interest.

MR. BANTING has added a word to the English language, an honour he shares with Philip of Macedon, Don Quixote de La Mancha, Captain Boycott of Lough Mask, and others who, if they assemble together, would constitute a decidedly mixed society. He won for himself immortality, not by his greatness as a soldier or statesman, and still less by his greatness of stature, since, though at one time of life his circumference was extravagantly large, his height was only five feet and three inches. Posterity only remembers him because, by faithful obedience to his doctor's prescriptions, he got rid of the superfluous fat which made life a burden. How heavy a burden his life continued to be for many years, is evident from the account he has given of himself. He could hardly breathe, could not stoop to tie his shoe-strings, and whenever he walked downstairs had to go backwards, if he wished to escape the fate of Elpenor. In this deplorable state of body he consulted Dr. Harvey, who prescribed him a system of diet, by following which in one short year he lost 50lbs. in weight and found himself restored to such health and comfort as he had never experienced before during the twenty-six years of his corpulency. The account given in Dr. Duke's "Banting in India" of this brilliant example of the wisdom of faithfully following your doctor's prescriptions ought to inspire with hope many a bunniah who is now overburdened with successive layers of adipose tissue, accumulated year by year. For in Dr. Duke's little book the system of diet that will for ever be connected with the name of Banting is modified to suit the manner of life of the natives of India, whether they be Mahomedans or Hindus. In the first place, the rich native who finds himself too stout is recommended simply to reduce the quantity of his food, and eat only a third as much as he has been in the habit of eating. If this fails, more drastic remedies must be employed, and the patient must eschew the more fattening constituents of his ordinary food. Here the chief difficulty begins, as, owing to the want of variety in the food used by most castes, the excision of one or two articles of consumption is a very serious matter. Little good can be effected without sacrifice. Milk, rice, halwa, zarda, and all kinds of sweetmeats must be avoided. We fear, however, that many a portly native would, after carefully considering both sides of the question, decide that life deprived of these luxuries would hardly be worth living, and prefer to go on recklessly eating and drinking as he did before, undeterred by the prospect of suffering the evils that Mr. Banting by his determination escaped.

A DELICATE question came up for discussion before the Town Council on Wednesday. One of the experts who assisted in appraising the architectural merits of the design for the Municipal Buildings was Mr. John Adams of the Public Works Department, whose services the Corporation deemed itself fortunate in obtaining from Government for that special service. It was understood that the three gentlemen engaged in the task, which was an onerous one, involving a considerable number of elaborate calculations, and other work, should be paid for their time and labour, the work being altogether outside the scope of their regular work. The Municipal Commissioner in due course forwarded cheques. That which was intended for Mr. Adams was returned by the P. W. D. in a letter citing a Resolution of the Government of India issued in 1882, stating that architects in the Government service were not allowed to take fees for work done for local bodies, unless the extra payment, added to their salary, did not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem. The matter was represented to the Government of India, which, however, refused to allow the rule in question to be departed from. In the case of the Bombay Municipal Buildings, Government had permitted the architects in its service to compete. It was natural, therefore, to suppose that it was open to a Government architect to give his time and judgment to the Municipality in estimating the qualities of the competing designs. Of course the practical effect of the prohibition of payment in such a case will be to deprive the Municipality of the service of Government employés in such matters for the future. The Town Council takes that view of the matter, and in its own interest asks the Government to reconsider the decision. Some members are of opinion that the Government action is in effect to make the Municipality a present of the services of its officers. This is a sanguine view, which will not be shared by any one who knows how hopeless it is to get good service from men who feel that they are doing something outside their regular line of work, under compulsion, without any hope of remuneration.

THE decision of the High Court in the appeal from a conviction for murder in North Canara will meet with more general approval than the court's exercise of its revisionary jurisdiction in Catley's case. Some measure of presumptive weight, it is true, is usually to be given to the finding of the inferior court, which has the witnesses before it, and has more immediate means for judging of the quality of their evidence. But the doubtful elements in the case seem to us to have been sufficiently serious to warrant the reversal of the conviction and sentence. There was, to begin with, what appears to have been a plausible, if not consistent, *alibi* by which the defence supplemented a by no means unsuccessful attempt to weaken the substantive part of the case for the prosecution. Of the ease with which an *alibi* can be set up amongst a community not too greatly given to truth the judicial records of East and West alike give daily proof. Yet unless the evidence is obviously incoherent and incredible it requires some courage on the part of a court exercising jurisdiction in a matter of life and death to set it aside. But apart from the merits or demerits of the *alibi* in this instance, there were weak points in the case for the prosecution which fairly claimed for the accused man the proverbial benefit of the doubt. There was really only one witness against him, and that was a paramour with whom he had quarrelled. Vitiated as her evidence was by the possibility of animus, there was inherent improbability in at least one part of it. According to the woman Davku's statement, the prisoner strangled the deceased man as he was sleeping in her house, in spite of her entreaties. But how is it that the woman's entreaties did not awaken the sleeping man, who is described as a man of large and powerful make, and who would have been able to make some kind of resistance had Davku warned him in time? This would have been a weak point in the chain of evidence, even had there been some corroboration of Davku's statement. It is not impossible, but it seems highly improbable that in this part of her evidence the woman was telling the truth ; and it would never do to hang a man upon an unconfirmed improbability. The case was, of course, one of much more than suspicion against the prisoner, and the convicting magistrate dealt with it with evident care. But it was lacking in completeness. The direct evidence was doubtful, and there was no circumstantial evidence to make up for its weakness. In ordering the release of the prisoner the High Court made a use of its revisionary powers to which no one will take exception.

THE communication which we publish to-day in reference to the identity of the mysterious missionary "Graf Victor Von Kanovics," whose unaccountable proceedings we have from time to time reported, will be read with no little curiosity. It will at least establish the proposition that the so-called missionary, who professed to be on his way to Manchuria, there to repeat the conquests for the Cross which he claimed to have made in distant Ecuador, is not precisely the personage he claimed to be. The negative part of the case against him is perhaps as strong as it could well be. The noble ecclesiastic who laid claim to three mothers, one Irish, another Hungarian, and the third Polish, who had a new story to tell in each place that he visited, and who claimed affiliation to a religious order which has no existence, must be not himself at all, but some entirely different personage. But from that conclusion to the far larger conclusion that he is Olivier Pain, the Communist of 1871, the companion of the Mahdi, and the victim, according to M. Henri Rochefort, of Lord Wolseley's malice, is a rather long step. That there are points of identity between him and Olivier Pain will be evident to whomsoever reads the careful and striking parallel which our contributor has drawn between the two men. It is very doubtful indeed, if Olivier Pain died in the Desert, despite the manifold rumours to that effect which have appeared in the papers. M. Rochefort has gushed considerably over the fate of his friend at the hands of the perfidious English. But, then, M. Rochefort has been proved to have lied horribly over the matter, and we do not think that a court would allow letters of administration to be taken out for the estate of Olivier Pain, deceased, on such evidence as has yet been given of his death. There are certain difficulties in the way of the story that it is the Communist Olivier Pain who has imposed himself upon the hospitality of good Catholics in Bombay and half a dozen other places in India. But there are points of identity between Count Victor Von Kanovics and Pain which invite the question "If he is not Olivier Pain, as some have positively declared him to be, who is he ?" A plausible question no doubt, but not unlike a question that was familiar enough a dozen years ago—"If he is not Tichborne who is he ?"

FROM BOMBAY TO JEDDAH IN A PILGRIM VESSEL.

OUR vessel presented a strange scene of noise, bustle, and confusion on the 29th April, the day on which we sailed with Hadjees from this port to Jeddah. They came alongside in boats, seated amidst all their worldly belongings, which, however, with many of them did not prove a serious encumbrance. They came up the ladder in an incessant stream ; they crowded the gangways ; they swarmed over the deck and the bridge. Our vessel, once the pride of the P. and O. service, though it was specially intended for the accommodation of large numbers of passengers had its every nook and corner occupied by the pilgrims. For we had something like eight hundred of them on board—men, women, and children—people in every stage of life and decrepitude, jostling and elbowing, and quarrelling with one another in their eagerness to possess themselves of a few feet of space for their families and to secure their frontiers from foreign aggression by barricading it with their pots and pans, and boxes and bundles. They had come to Bombay, most of them, from very long distances, a few hailing from such outlying portions of the world as Bokhara, Yarkand, and Turkestan. These pious folk have borne, patiently and uncomplainingly, the travails of their march through trackless deserts, and it may be that some of them have to tell tales of hair-breadth escapes from the depredations of men and beasts alike. They have taken all their hardships as a matter of course, as trials essential to the purging of the soul from all its grossness, so as to render it fit for the abode of houris after its possessor has departed from this world. The haj is the one great object of their life, which they have risked their all to fulfil. For to go to Mecca and offer prayers at the tomb of the Prophet is to establish an indisputable claim to a place in heaven. Some of those I see around me have spent nearly a whole lifetime to save money sufficient to enable them to undertake the pilgrimage. Here and there I see the old and the infirm, tottering fast down the vale of life, whose heart's desire is to reach the Promised Land before they die. A few of the Hadjees being too destitute and indigent to undertake the journey to Mecca on their own account, are sent thither at the expense of wealthy Mahomedans, in the full hope and belief that they will thus vicariously share the benefits derived from the pilgrimage.

At the time of the embarkation there was not much leisure to indulge in any contemplations suggested by the occasion. To those unaccustomed to a pilgrim vessel the scene was frightfully bewildering. Boatmen and passengers wrangled loud and long over their differences as to what should be the legal and reasonable fare to be paid for the hire of the tonies ; women screamed for their luggage or their missing little ones ; and men fought and scrambled for place. Every one was excited and spoke his loudest, emphasising his words with vehement gesticulations. After all were fairly in their places, the port officer came on board to see if the Government regulations in regard to sanitation had been duly complied with, and whether the pilgrims were all in tolerably good health and free from any sort of epidemic disease. The *purdah* women were called upon to show their hands, in order to make sure that no male was trying to evade the laws by hiding his sex and his infirmities behind a thick veil. After the officer had left the vessel, we prepared to sail ; but the friends and relatives of the pilgrims, who had came on board in large numbers, were in no hurry to leave the ship. Parting was, indeed, such sweet sorrow to them that they might have said good-bye till it were morrow—that is, till the next morning. In right Oriental fashion they hung over the shoulders of their friends and kinsmen, and wept aloud like children. They embraced one another over and over again, entered into solemn vows of undying friendship and regard, and each one asked forgiveness of the other for any offence he might have committed against him in thought, word, or deed. At last the ship weighed anchor, and when all had settled down in their places, one found time to contemplate the interesting spectacle that presented itself to view. Here were grouped together men of different nationalities, coming from countries far apart from one another, aliens in manners, customs, and language, but united here in one common bond of fellowship, inspired and animated by the same hope and belief, and tending every one of them towards the same goal. Here the lion and the lamb, the fierce Afghan and the mild Bohri, sat side by side. Some misunderstandings must arise when such a heterogeneous mass of humanity is thrown together ; but considering the amount of combustible material among them, it was a fortunate circumstance that on no occasion did the differences go beyond some hard swearing or cases of simple hurt, as legal gentlemen might say. There was a blind man on board, who particularly distinguished himself by his pugnacious habits. He had set out quite penniless and friendless on his perilous journey. But, with his trusty staff, he could nevertheless manage to hold his own against all comers, and with its aid he walked fearlessly and unconcernedly all over the deck. Neither blindness nor indigence had succeeded in conquering the spirit that was in him ; and within a few days of his arrival on board, he had managed to inspire terror among his neighbours. One morning an Afghan, a powerful and a large limbed man, came to me with a bleeding nose and complained in a ludicrously whining tone that the blind man had struck him.

As medical officer, I had occasion to deal with queer patients. A stalwart young Mahomedan, one of a family of twelve who had come all the way from Bokhara, was suffering from a slight tooth-ache. I would have given him some lotion that would have relieved his pain. But he said he would have nothing whatever to do with the ailing tooth, and asked me to take it out. I tried to reason with him ; I reminded him of the lively pain which the operation would cause, and wanted him specially to take note that there was no necessity whatever for extracting the tooth. But he was somehow bent upon my adopting a "root and branch" remedy on the principle which commends itself so much to the communists of these days. He was so thoroughly in earnest that he brought me a formidable pair of tongs that I might carry out his resolve. I had at last no choice but to try the extraction with the forceps. But the tooth was so firmly set that my utmost exertions could only succeed in breaking it. When he saw that the tooth had opposed this mode of summary ejectment with even greater obstinacy than his own, he, like the true Mussalman that he was, resigned himself to fate, and went away saying, "Allah's will be done." Those [illegible] witnessed this operation were surprised [illegible] that my patient appeared to be [illegible] to pain, even while I was mak[illegible] to wrench out the tooth. He [illegible] the calmness and composur[illegible] of the middle ages.

It may be pardonable exag[illegible] that one can smell a pilgrim [illegible] see it. The air is so charg[illegible] effluvia ! The most strenu[illegible] clean. The people, or at a[illegible] are habitually, hopelessly [illegible] nature. They could no mo[illegible] leopard his spots. If the H[illegible] lacking in cleanliness, the[illegible] wanting in piety. Three [illegible] ing, noon, and night, one [illegible] the deck with their faces [illegible] out their prayers in a lou[illegible] thing that on each occ[illegible] last longer than five [illegible] conclusion, the moulvie[illegible] to their hookahs or t[illegible] more religious turn [illegible] by long recitations [illegible] medan lady, a[illegible] fifty, having be[illegible] sacred tongue [illegible] it on board t[illegible]

repeating the "alphabet" with laudable perseverance from day to day, she did not appear to have mastered it, even when our ship had reached Kamran, after a passage of about a fortnight.

At Kamran the Turkish Sanitary Board had imposed a five days' quarantine on all vessels coming from what they regard as that hot-bed of pestilence and disease—India. It was decreed by this sanitary authority, as the only means of saving the world from being infected by the germs of cholera and the epidemic diseases surreptitiously brought by the wicked Hadjees, that the vessel should lie at anchor for five mortal days, that the pilgrims should dwell during the period in a lazarette on the desert island, and that every one of them should pay a handsome fee to the representatives of the Sanitary Board for the privilege of basking in a scorching sun, and making a substantial addition to their trials and hardships. It may, perhaps, be erroneous and uncharitable to suppose that the authorities are ever ready to pounce upon any pretext for the imposition of a quarantine—and that too, for as long a period as they decently can—because it pays them handsomely to do so. We may venture to doubt the efficacy or the necessity of this mode of guarding against disease and death ; but the ceremonial in connection with this absurdity is conducted with such profound solemnity and elaborateness that we are almost reconciled to it. As soon as a vessel arrives, the representatives of the Sanitary Board appear in a boat, and keeping at a safe distance, demand whether she has a clean bill of health. When this document is thrown into the boat, it is lifted up by one of its inmates with a pair of tongs, and placed for a while in a disinfecting box, before it is considered safe to take it in the hands and examine its contents. The pilgrims are then disembarked and taken to the lazaretto, where they are supplied by the authorities with fuel and water. A fee of a rupee per head is levied for each day of their detention in this uninviting place. Quarantine is without doubt a most profitable business, and on this account alone it will be long before those interested in it will cease to believe in its virtues. The fee, if it is paid in silver, is received in a cup fastened at the end of a long stick. The cup is then dipped into a jar containing carbolic lotion, and the coins having thus been purged of their impurities, find their way into the pockets of the guardians of sanitation. Some Hadjees offer notes, and then it becomes a question whether to endanger their value by passing them through the disinfecting fluid or to receive them without taking any such precaution. But on this point the Board is not long in arriving at a decision. The revenues of the State must not suffer, and they elect to take the risk. Their heroic disregard of personal safety where banknotes are concerned is beyond praise. There are Hadjees who, in spite of Government notifications warning them to carry money sufficient to pay their way to Mecca, including quarantine fees, have nevertheless nothing to satisfy the demands of the authorities at Kamran. What penalty could be inflicted upon these impecunious defaulters ? It would not do to detain them for any length of time on the island, and feed them at the expense of the State. There is, therefore, no choice but to let them go, though not before they have sworn by the Koran that they are totally without means, and that, if they defrauded the Sultan's Government of its lawful dues, their haj would be null and void. For a Mussulman the terms of the oath are terrible enough to deter even the most hardened villain from his purpose. We had grown quite sick of the parched and arid desert, and of the fierce glare of the sand, long before the term of our quarantine was over ; and it was with a sigh of intense relief that we again started for our destination.

When we were within a day's sail of Jeddah, the Hadjees had their heads shaved by some barbers among them, put on new suits of clothes, and in other ways prepared themselves for their journey to the holy land. We left them at Jeddah, there to make the best of their way to Mecca, trusting to Providence and to their numbers for safety from the rapacity of the Bedouin Arabs who prowl about in that region in search of prey.

We had very few passengers on board on our return journey. Our vessel was one of the first that were caught in the terrible cyclone which lately visited these seas. It was the forenoon of the 2nd of June when we passed the island of Perim on our way towards Aden. Our vessel was quietly gliding over the calm and placid waters, and there was nothing in the appearance of sea or sky to betoken the near approach of one of the most frightful storms that it may have been the lot of any seafarer to encounter. Suddenly, the sunshine was blotted out, and sea and sky changed to a dark, livid hue. The waves rose high—higher and higher by degrees, and dashed with terrific fury against the ship's sides. It was a battle of the elements which showed the utter futility of human efforts. The wind increased, and the rain came down in torrents. It was day, but we could not see far ahead, except when the flashes of lightning brought awhile into clear relief the ghastly terrors of the scene. I wonder if even the miserable Lear, placed in the midst of such a storm, would have bidden the winds blow and crack their cheeks, or appealed to the sky "to spit fire and spout rain." But here our bewildered senses had not much time to indulge in any reflections on the unkindness of the elements. The winds blew big guns—you must be in a cyclone to realise the full meaning of this phrase—and, as wave after wave broke upon the deck, our hopes of safety grew more and more faint. Yet quietly, earnestly, unremittingly did every one on board work for his life. Though our crew were all Mahomedans, they did not resign themselves to Allah and their fate, but worked hard and preserved splendid discipline throughout that awful period, when we were oscillating between life and death, with the balance decidedly on the wrong side. But by God's mercy the storm ceased, after it had raged six long hours ; and then we found that our vessel, so shattered and battered by the fury of the wind and waves, had drifted several miles from its course. The Arab stokers we had on board had their own theory about the cause of the storm. They pointed to a poor old woman, who was a passenger bound for this port, as the source of all the mischief. They said that if that had been an Arab vessel, they would have quietly thrown her overboard long since, and thus appeased the wrath of Nature. They advised us never more to take a solitary old woman as a passenger—more than one would, according to them, be no harm—and added that we might yet profit by our bitter experience and avert whatever more troubles might be in store for us by consigning her to the waves. I have my own doubts about the efficacy of this mode of appeasing the wrath of the elements, but I am sure that it would have gone some way towards appeasing the hunger of some of the sharks abounding in these parts, to whom the sacrificial offering would have supplied a dainty morsel. The poor creature having her death-knell sounded in her very ears by the determined looking Arabs, trembled for her safety and began to cry in despair. She evidently feared that we might be persuaded to act upon the advice which had been offered. But she was soon reassured of her safety, and in spite of her continued presence we arrived all safe in Bombay, [illegible] a voyage of about a month and a half.

THE SIR[illegible]
M[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN SQUADRON AT ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, AUG. 13.

On the 11th instant the Admiral of the German squadron which recently arrived here presented an ultimatum from his Government to the Sultan, at the same time demanding a reply within twenty-four hours. Receiving no reply, the German Squadron at once took up a position in front of the Sultan's Palace.

Hopes are nevertheless entertained that notwithstanding these strong measures an amicable arrangement will yet be arrived at.

A SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The Duke of Richmond has been appointed Secretary for Scotland with a seat in the Cabinet.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF CYPRUS.

It is positively stated that Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer has been appointed High Commissioner of Cyprus.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

The Afghan Boundary Commission are at Tendijan. The detached survey parties are now all in camp, Messrs. Maitland and Talbot having rejoined. Though the heat is great the health of the party continues good.

KASHMERE NEWS.

An official telegraphic report from Srinuggar, dated the 10th inst., states that shocks of earthquake still continue in Kashmere.

No rain has fallen. It is much needed for cotton and maize crops.

The Maharaja is still very feeble, and not able to attend to business.

THE CALCUTTA MURDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

After communicating with the Bengal Government, the Viceroy refused to interfere with the course of justice in the case of Tin Cowry Pal.

DURBAR AT SIMLA.

A durbar for local native Chiefs will be held here next month.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 14.

The following General Order by the Government was issued at Ootacamund to-day :—"His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts having tendered his resignation of the command of the Madras Army, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council cannot permit His Excellency to relinquish his office without placing on record the high sense entertained by the Government of Fort St. George of the value of his services while in command of the forces in this Presidency. The officers and men of the Madras Army will ever remember with pride their association with so distinguished a soldier, and feel indebted to him alike for his earnest advocacy of their claims, his anxious regard for their comfort in time of peace, his untiring energy in maintaining their discipline and efficiency, and his desire that they should take a share in military operations commensurate with their historic renown. The Government in bidding His Excellency farewell, and cordially thanking him for his services as Commander-in-Chief, desire to assure him of their high appreciation of the valuable counsel and support they have at all times received from him as a member of the Executive Government." The command of the Army will devolve upon Major-General Hugh Rowlands, the next senior officer of the divisional staff, as provisional Commander-in-Chief, from the date of the resignation of Sir F. Roberts.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, AUG. 14.

At the municipal elections yesterday, 1,800 Burmese voters polled. Everything passed off quietly, though the police were prepared for a row; but heavy rain all day probably cooled the popular ardour. A tea merchant, Moung-khoon, was elected by a majority of 500.

DROUGHT IN UPPER BURMAH.

Correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* says drought and high winds have completely ruined the teelseed and indian-corn crops in Upper Burma. The revenue there has fallen from eighty to forty-two lakhs. The drought is felt six miles beyond the British frontier.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

Major-General Watson, Resident at Baroda, has been granted one month and 28 days' leave. Colonel Walter officiates for him.

Lt.-Colonel Biddulph officiates at Meywar.

Mr. Ney Elias having been promoted to the first class it gives political promotion to the following :—Messrs. Crawford, Robertson, Captains Yate, Meade, and Pears.

Furlough :—Major Western, Public Works, one year.

Extensions :—Lieut.-Colonel Palmer, 91 days; Major Clare, six months.

Promotions :—To Colonel, Lt.-Colonel Stevens, Madras Cavalry; to Lt.-Colonel, Major Smith, General List.

Colonel Dennehy retires from the service.

Captain Evans Gordon is appointed a justice of the peace in Cooch Behar.

Captain Constable officiates as Deputy Consulting Engineer, Bombay.

Surgeon Pierson is deputed to do duty in the Bolan Railway.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, AUG. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

PORT SAID, AUG. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nerbudda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady Surat quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 11-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76⅜
4½ ,, do.	77⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	90⅛
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	101⅛
4½ ,, French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	49 1-16

Arrivals.—Eastbourne and J. M. Lockwood.

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The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £15,400,000; decrease, £500,000.

Bills discounted, £21,300,000; decrease, £200,000.

Bullion total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £25,200,000; decrease, £600,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities to 44 per cent.

Knighthood of St. George, Gulf of Papua, Allie, and Sahara.

THE interruption of telegraphic communication between Bombay and Aden which has continued for some weeks, is now in a fair way of being remedied. The Eastern Telegraph Company's steamer Chiltern arrived here yesterday from Zanzibar to examine and repair the cable. She will, however, be obliged to lie in harbour till the weather clears somewhat.

THE British India steamer Chanda, which arrived here yesterday from Calcutta and the coast, reports heavy monsoon weather from Tellicherry to Bombay.

WE are informed that there is to be a general meeting of the electors of Thana to-morrow to consider the claims of candidates at the municipal election on the 26th inst.

YESTERDAY at the High Court the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment in an appeal filed by the defendants from Mr. Justice Scott's decree in the case of Thakersey Dewraj and others against Hurbhum Nursey and others. On the 20th June, 1884, Mr. Justice Scott, after a hearing of the case which extended over a month, during which the Dussa Oswal Bania caste were in a state of much excitement, decreed in favour of the plaintiffs, ordering the removal of the defendants Harbhum Nursey, Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, and the late Kessowjee Naik as managers of a temple at Mandavie-bunder, dedicated to the Jain deity. Shri Anuntnathjee, and principally used as a place of worship by the Dussa Oswal Bania caste, and directing them to refund certain moneys which had been lost, as alleged, owing to gross negligence our their part. The Appeal Court reversed the decree of Mr. Justice Scott as regarded the removal of the trustees and the framing of a scheme for the management of the caste funds and properties. As regarded the costs the decree was varied, and the defendants were directed to pay all their our costs. The plaintiffs were to get from the fund one-third of the costs after deducting the costs occasioned by the charges of fraud they laid against the defendants. In all other respects, Mr. Justice Scott's decree was affirmed.

IT is reported that the Amir's son will assume command of the forces intended for the defence of Herat, numbering 12,000 men.

MR. WESTLAND, Comptroller-General in India, and formerly of the Bombay Currency Office, has resigned his post as Accountant-General in Egypt, and goes to England to complete his furlough. Mr. E. M. Palmer, Assistant Accountant-General, Calcutta, succeeds Mr. Westland at Cairo on a salary of £1,500 per annum.

A PRIVATE correspondent of the *Pioneer* confirms our recent telegram announcing that Sir Evelyn Baring would eventually return to his post in Egypt. Apparently the announcement of the Cabinet's desire to that effect took Sir Evelyn somewhat by surprise, for he had already commenced negotiations with the Liberals of West Norfolk to stand for that division of the county at the coming election.

THE Government of India has, on the representations of the Bishops of Calcutta and Madras, revoked the order passed in 1855, requiring chaplains of the Church of England to read the funeral service over the bodies of persons who, having died in the profession of the Roman Catholic faith, have been refused burial by the priest of that Church. The military authorities will be requested, in future, to make arrangements for the decent burial of Roman Catholic soldiers to whom the rites of their Church have been refused.

THE *Madras Mail* has the following paragraph :—Mr. R. F. Chisholm, the Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras, has proceeded to Bombay on short leave in connection with the erection of the new Municipal Hall there, and it is understood that he will accept the supervision of the building, if favourable terms are offered. Mr. Chisholm will shortly retire from his Madras appointment on the higher rate of pension.

A COURAGEOUS but not very successful experiment in that branch of social reform in India which aims at the remarriage of Hindu widows was tried at Calcutta the other day, where a young widow, named Pallee, aged 15 years, was kidnapped from the house of her lawful guardian, Parbatty Bewah, at Seebpore, by a Hindoo woman, named Santo Bewah, and a man named Gobindo Chunder Dass, and was married to one Purmeshwar Byragee, according to the "Boistab" fashion called "Contibuddal." Both reformers were brought before the Howrah magistrate, who sentenced the woman to a month's imprisonment. The other was discharged for want of evidence.

THE Calcutta authorities ought not to need a second reminder from the correspondent who, in one of the papers of that city, calls attention to the cruel way in which promising trees are being wantonly mutilated to suit the requirements of the telephone and other unsightly wires which line the public thoroughfares. "I hope," he says, "before it is too late, the authorities will endeavour to stop this wholesale destruction of what ought in time to prove a great blessing to man and beast, as well as an adornment to our town. I notice along Dharmtalla more particularly some young trees which have so far escaped, but they must in a few months be damaged unless the wires are altered. In Old Court House-street the trees are rapidly being cut up, as well as in Fairlie-place, where only the stumps will soon be left."

NOT many weeks ago the *Englishman* gave currency to the captious complaints of a traveller to Calcutta respecting the accommodation given on the railways in Western and in Eastern India, very much to the advantage of the latter, it is of some interest to read what another correspondent wrote the other day concerning the comforts given on the Eastern Bengal Railway. "The carriage in which I took my seat (he says) had three leather-cushioned benches, each just six feet long, two sleeping berths, which were strapped up, an oblong table, and a small retiring compartment (which, by the way, was not lighted by a lamp after dark). At one end of the compartment was an apparently new notice 'To scat 12'—eighteen feet of space, or eighteen inches per first-class passenger!" He also complains that in the carriages of the intermediate class reserved for native females the seats are cushioned, while those meant for Europeans are bare boards.

THE London correspondent of a contemporary writes :—Lord Randolph Churchill continues to win golden opinions at the India Office by his assiduity and devotion to work. He is exceedingly thoughtful, and even deferential towards members of Council and heads of departments, and his conduct in this respect offers a favourable contrast to that of some of his predecessors.

THE trade and navigation report of the settlement of Aden for the official year 1884-85 has just been published. During the year under review the trade of the port showed a falling off from the previous year. Whereas in 1883-84 it amounted to Rs. 4,37,65,772, last year it only amounted to Rs. 3,92,09,077. This puts the amount lower than even that for 1882-83. But it might be stated that during these two years there was an exceptional increase in the trade of the port, and that the figures never stood so high before. There was a falling off of nearly 28 lakhs in the import trade by sea. As usual, the returns of this trade with the port of Bombay are the largest, though a decrease is noticeable, the figures standing at 56½ lakhs, instead of a lakh more the previous year. This decrease is principally owing to the falling off in the imports of cotton goods. Arabia, with 39 lakhs, comes next. In this case the decrease is very marked and amounts to over 17 lakhs. Coffee is responsible for 13 lakhs of these and raw skins for the rest. The United Kingdom, with 31 lakhs, comes next. Here, too, so large a decrease as 13 lakhs is to be reported. It is caused chiefly by less imports of coal. The East Coast of Africa stands forth with nearly 24 lakhs, and shows an increase of nearly a lakh over the imports of the previous year, a result mainly due to the larger import of gum-arabic. Calcutta, with an import trade of nine lakhs, has advanced upon the previous year by nearly a couple of lakhs. This increase is mainly due to the increased importation of rice from that port. The United States of America, with 7½ lakhs, show a decrease of over a lakh owing to a large falling off in cotton goods. The Straits Settlements, with nearly 4½ lakhs, have advanced by three-quarters of a lakh owing to a general increase in all commodities. Egypt remains stationary with about four lakhs; Turkey, with 3½ lakhs, shows an increase; and Mauritius, with three lakhs, a slight decrease. Both Abyssinia and Zanzibar have not been so busy as in the previous year. The import trade with Persia shows an increase, while Kurrachee has tripled its figures of last year. Of European countries other than the United Kingdom, Austria stands first with over two lakhs and a half. The trade with France, Italy, and the rest of the countries of Europe amounts in all to a lakh and a quarter.

IN the Aden export trade also there has been a considerable amount of decrease, amounting to nearly 13 lakhs. Nearly 39 lakhs were exported to Arabia (including Perim), the trade showing a falling off of four lakhs and a half. The trade with the East Coast of Africa shows an increase of two lakhs and a half, mostly owing to the increased export of cotton goods, grains, tobacco, and treasures. The trade with the United States shows a falling off of five lakhs. The exports to the United Kingdom show a decrease in value amounting to 6¾ lakhs. The trade with Bombay, on the other hand, shows an increase of a lakh and a half. The trade with Berbera is in a flourishing condition. From Berbera Aden imports chiefly sheep and cattle, provisions, feathers, gums and resins, hides, and skins. In return Berbera receives cotton goods, grains, and tobacco, besides treasure. During the year under review the number of merchant steamers that called at the port was less by 306 than the previous year. Only 40 per cent. of the steamers that visited the port called for coals. This is a large falling-off as compared with the previous year. In the report it is attributed to the avoiding of this port by vessels on account of the imposition of quarantine against arrivals from infected ports in India. A large number of steamers coaled at Perim. In 1882-83 the percentage of British and British India vessels that called at Aden, compared with the total arrivals, was 74. The next year it was 75. During the year under review it fell to 64. On the other hand, compared with the returns of four or five years ago, French vessels show an increase of nearly 50 per cent., a result due, no doubt, to the French complications in Tongking.

A YEAR or two since the Princess of Wales, in a letter written on her behalf by her private secretary, gave a little lesson in political economy to some representatives of the Bradford trade, who asked her to revive the declining fortunes of the makers of lustres by discarding French dress fabrics, and wearing dresses made of Bradford material. Another opportunity has been given to Her Royal Highness for giving a lesson in the dismal science. The Birmingham jewellery trade have lately appointed a committee to wait upon the Princess, with a view to induce Her Royal Highness to set the fashion of wearing more jewellery, and to take such other means as they might deem advisable for the purpose of alleviating the distress in the trade. If it was easy to confound Bradford, much easier will it be to confound Birmingham when from that centre of enlightenment there comes the suggestion that trade is to be revived by a larger expenditure upon the super fluities of life. One would think that the Birmingham jewellers had in their mind the little French Princess who recommended the popularisation of tarts as a means of checking famine.

ACCORDING to the *Times of Egypt*, Count Max Lavison, political agent of the ex-Khedive in Egypt, "has retained control of the *Egyptian Gazette*, at a yearly stipend of £1,200 (payable half-yearly, in advance) on behalf of the ex-Khedive. According to the agreement between Count Max Lavison and Mr. Philip, the latter undertakes never to mention the name of the ex-Khedive or any members of his family, with the exception of H. H. the Khedive Tewfik Pasha and his family, without a written authorisation from Count Max Lavison, or in his absence of Count Vladimir Lavison, his brother.

THE Allahabad paper publishes the following details of the agreement arrived at between the Secretary of State for India and the promoters of the Bhopal-Gwalior-Cawnpore Railway scheme, henceforth to be known as "The Great Midland":—"The lines to be undertaken by the company are from Bhopal to Gwalior viâ Jhansi, 258 miles; from Jhansi to Cawnpore, 127 miles; from Jhansi to Manickpore, 180 miles; and from Etawah to Saugor, 40 miles—605 miles in all. The cost of the system on the broad gauge is estimated at something under £8,000 per mile, rolling-stock included. The capital to be raised is five millions, of which three millions in shares and the rest in debentures. The Government guarantee the company interest at 4 per cent. per annum, plus one-fourth of all the surplus profits, and retain almost entire control over the rates and fares, with a view, our contemporary suggests, to regulate the serious competition which the new scheme might establish with the East Indian line for much of the traffic between the North-West Provinces and the sea. The board of the company will probably consist of the present directors of the G. I. P. Company, with the addition of General J. J. S. Trevor and Sir Henry Daly. The *Pioneer* adds :—"This Midland project has been an unusually long time in the throes of parturition, and has only at last, we believe, been brought forth because the insistence of the Secretary of State prevailed against the continuous opposition of a powerful minority in the India Council. The terms given to the company are good—for the company we mean—and with the influence of the G. I. P. shareholders thrown into the scale, should ensure the necessary capital being raised in the market, the prevailing distrust of Indian investments notwithstanding. It is understood that the Council have resolved, in view of Indian financial difficulties—the silver one included—that no other schemes shall be guaranteed for an indefinite period, but we shall be surprised if sufficient reasons can be shown for sticking to that resolution long."

AN extraordinary accident has happened at the Ridlesdown rifle range, midway between South Croydon and Caterham Valley, the victim being James Caswell, a private in the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, and a native of Shrewsbury. Deceased was one of a squad of Scots Guards that started from Caterham Barracks at 5 o'clock in the morning to go through a recruits' course of musketry at the range, which is situated three miles from the barracks. The firing party was in charge of a drill sergeant of the Coldstreams, and fixed bayonets were used for the first time. After the men had been at exercise for about an hour, they were ordered to charge at the double, when the man on the left of Caswell stumbled with his rifle-butt on the ground and bayonet upwards. The deceased fell on the top of his comrade, whose bayonet entered the left side of his mouth and passed up into his brain. Such was the force with which Caswell fell that the bayonet was very much bent, but the deceased himself withdrew the weapon from his head, and expired within a quarter of an hour of the infliction of the injury. Dr. J. Eady, of Upper Caterham, was at once summoned, but before he arrived the body of the deceased had been removed to barracks. In the course of the day the instructor in musketry, the drill sergeant, and corporal were all placed under arrest; they were released in the evening, but were confined to barracks. The man who caused the deceased to stumble is in custody. The deceased was 21 years of age, and had seen only five months' service.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. WRIGHT, C.B., has resigned the command of the Sirhind Division after having held it only for eighteen months.

MAJOR BIGG WITHER, who is to be the Engineer in charge of the new road from Dera Ghazi Khan to Peshin, is now at Simla, receiving the instructions of Government.

THE FLOODS ON THE RAJPUTANA LINE.

FUTHER reports from Rajputana inform us that the floods in the Sabi River were caused by a 16-inch fall of rain on the 12th and 13th. The damage to the main line of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is confined to one short length about thirty-six miles from Delhi; and Mr. Blood, the Engineer-in-Chief of the line, telegraphing to-day at 12 o'clock says that the breaches will be repaired to-morow, and through traffic resumed. In the meantime passengers and mails are being transhipped.

Upon the Rewari-Ferozepore branch the damage is more serious; the line is breached in three or four places both near Rewari and Hissar, and it has become necessary to suspend the booking both of goods and passengers till further notice.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	32	33	31	59	31	81	32	53
Aug. 13, Thursday	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 14, Friday	...	...	4	66	3	0	5	79
Total	31	45	36	25	34	81	38	32
Corresponding date last year	40	76	40	69	44	31	43	81

IS "VICTOR KANOVICS" OLIVIER PAIN?

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE frequent and prolonged examinations at Cochin having culminated in the mysterious Father Victor being pronounced none other than the notorious Olivier Pain, it will be interesting to trace from the outset the inquiries that have led to this result and to narrate the evidence which has caused the authorities to fix upon the pseudo missionary priest as the adventurous Frenchman whose fate friends and opponents alike have been straining every effort to discover. From Debbeh on the Nile, whence Pain disappeared nearly four months ago, to Cochin on the Malabar Coast, where the police maintain they have the real Simon Pure in safe custody, is rather a far cry; but every link in the chain of evidence has been tested with the utmost care as it came to hand, in the endeavour to solve the problemof "Kanovics'" identity. Inquiries have been ceaselessly conducted, for information has been sought from the highest authorities, and working with the utmost caution the police have watched his apparently aimless meanderings over the country, keeping him continually under their surveillance for the past three months. His original pretensions to noble rank in the character of Geyza Von Kanovics were proved by the Austrian Foreign Minister to be without a shadow of foundation; Bishop Meurin detected his imposture as a priest; a high ecclesiastic of Hungary repudiated the relationship he had claimed; and the Austrian Consul denied the family connection Kanovics—as we may still call him—had had the further impudence to set up. His depositions at Cochin have been a tissue of inconsistency, contradiction, and romance. His latest replies reveal the important fact that he has been recently in Egypt, which he had previously denied, and that he was in the land of the Khedive upon occasions when men by whom he is now identified assert they met him there repeatedly. Should Kanovics eventually disprove his title to such notoriety as has been thrust upon him by the latest development of the affair, his case will be put on record as another remarkable instance of mistaken identity. The most important witness to identification is Mr. F. G. Spangaro, a chemist, who came from Egypt early in the year and has since been in the employment of Messrs. Collett and Co., of Meadows-street. He is most positive on the subject, and will not admit there is a possibility of being mistaken. It will be in the recollection of our readers who have followed the evidence from time to time that Kanovics in the course of his travels in Southern India became intimate with Mr. D'Lange, a local photographer. Kanovics had in his possession what he termed an Arab missionary costume, similar presumably to the Arab disguise in which Olivier Pain escaped from the Soudan. His portrait was taken in this picturesque dress, in two strictly devotional attitudes. Kanovics subsequently shaved his beard in order to have a third picture taken for the purpose of showing resemblance to a beardless youth whom he styled Osman Sultan Von Kanovics, and whose portrait had opportunely arrived from Buda Pesth. When the two photos of Kanovics in the Arab dress were shown him by Mr. Macdermott, Spangaro at once identified Olivier Pain. A day or two later he made the following important affidavit in the presence of Sir Frank Souter, the Chief Commissioner of Police :—

I met Olivier Pain first in Cairo in the year 1884, about May or June. I used to go to a Café there named the Café de la Bourse, and saw him there five evenings in succession. I spoke to him casually now and then, but did not know him intimately. He used to state openly that he was about to visit the Mahdi, and made no secret of it. I next saw him again about the end of June on his return to Cairo. I saw him twice in the street in full daylight. At this time he wore a moustache and slight imperial only, and dressed in the European costume. I did not see him again. On the 3rd March, 1885, I left Cairo for India. At Suez I fell in with a Hungarian named Bandolph de Markeli, and came on with him to Bombay. He told me that he had seen Olivier Pain in Plevna during the siege by the Russians. Pain was then acting as private secretary to Osman Pacha, Markeli being a trooper in the Turkish cavalry. Afterwards both Olivier Pain and Markeli were prisoners in the hands of the Russians together, and the latter become more or less intimately acquainted with Olivier Pain. Markeli again saw Olivier Pain last year in the Soudan. Markeli left for Calcutta about two months ago, but whether he is there at present I cannot say. I have been shown two photographs by the Commissioner of Police, and feel convinced they are likenesses of Olivier Pain.

(Signed) F. G. SPANGARO.

Sir Frank Souter forwarded the photos to the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta, who found Markeli living at the Waterloo Hotel. He admitted that the likeness was that of some one he had met at Cairo, but when plainly asked whether that person was Olivier Pain he answered that he could not say. His manner suggested to his interrogator that he had his own motive for witholding a reply, and that he would not give the desired information. Notwithstanding this refusal, the late examination in Cochin showed him to be perfectly familiar with Markeli's career in the Russo-Turkish war. Whilst in Bombay Markeli had freely told the story of the siege of Plevna, representing himself to be a cavalry officer and exhibiting with pride a bullet wound he had received on the chest during the memorable siege. Kanovics, in his turn, names the exact date of the fall of Plevna, ten years ago, though he forgets the date of his visit to Cairo last year. He corrects Markeli's statement as to the rank he held, and says the Hungarian was only a trooper in the 2nd Circassian Cavalry. After denying he had ever heard the name, he finally corrects the magistrate's method of spelling it, and explains his familiarity with the incidents of Markeli's service by stating that he read them in a Hungarian newspaper. At the same time he acknowledges acquaintance with Olivier Pain himself, but when pressed as to when he saw the Frenchman last, his bravado abandons him, and he refuses to answer. For a priest who has spent much of his life in missionary labour in Central America, who pretends to have been engrossed in these, and to have withstood continuous persecution in the most barbarous regions, it must be confessed Father Kanovics' innumerable statements show a surprising knowledge of European affairs.

Olivier Pain was last seen at Debbeh on March 13. Kanovics appeared at Kurrachee on April 17, and arrived in Bombay on May 1. The authorities were therefore confronted at the outset with the question "Could the journey from Egypt to India have been accomplished in the intervening five weeks?" This query was easily settled in the affirmative. From Debbeh to Cairo is a distance of 70 miles, and according to Captain Wilson's bill offering a reward for Pain's capture, he was mounted on a camel, which would perform the journey in a day. Thence to the nearest port, Alexandria, is, of course, a simple matter of railway travelling. From Egypt to the Syrian coast, to Beyrout or Alexandretto, steamers run very frequently. The presumption is that the adventurer selected the latter port, and thenceforth guesswork is no longer necessary in tracing his footsteps. At Cochin Kanovics for the first time in India exhibited various letters of recommendation and some ecclesiastical documents bearing the pretended signature of the Latin Petrarch of Jerusalem, His Holiness Vincentius, and the General of the Carmelite order. His story was that he had made his way from Central America, whence came other flattering testimonials, through Constantinople and Jerusalem to Aleppo. These reassuring documents, if they were at that time in existence, did not prevent the Prefect Apostolique at Aleppo warning the institutions at Bagdad and Kurrachee against Kanovics, who had taken the route to Debhekir, Baghdad, and Bussorah. Kanovics stayed a fortnight at Kurrachee. Then coming on to Bombay, he was expelled by Bishop Meurin as an impostor four or five days afterwards. His subsequent movements are well known from Poona to Sholapore and Madras, thence to Pondicherry, as far south as Tuticorin, and back up the Malabar Coast to Cochin. Information had been lodged meanwhile at the office of the Commissioner of Police by Mr. Prümler, the acting Austrian Consul, of whom Father Victor, had obtained a loan of Rs. 10 under a false pretence. Mr. Macdermott, who was at that time acting Superintendent of the Fort, was directed to make the usual inquiries. On comparing notes with Bishop Meurin and Mr. Prümler, the superintendent recognised that he had to deal with no ordinary personage. It was ascertained that Kanovics was in possession of an Arab disguise, and that he spoke Arabic fluently. These facts, with the knowledge of the Koran he displayed, indicated that he had been residing amongst an Arab population. Mr. Macdermott also remarked that the descriptions furnished by Bishop Meurin and the Acting Consul were in complete accord with that given of Olivier Pain by Captain Wilson, R.E., in the notification already referred to. Kanovics having made his way to Madras, although his pretended destination was Manchuria, a telegram was despatched to Madras, and another to Colombo, as a precaution lest the pseudo-missionary's object should be to communicate with the captive Arabi Pasha. In anticipation that his probable visitor might be the Mahdi's ex-war minister, the Commissioner of Police at Colombo communicated with Sir Evelyn Baring, who telegraphed a description of Olivier Pain. We reproduce in parallel columns the following descriptions of Pain and Kanovics :—

SIR EVELYN BARING.	ACTING AUSTRIAN CONSUL.
Pain is from 30 to 34 years old. Small height, large brow, regular features, oval chin, aquiline nose, blonde hair, delicate complexion.	Father Victor: About 33 years old, blue eyes, light hair, about 5' 8" in height, rather thin in build, speaks German, Latin, Hungarian, French Arabic, and perhaps other languages.
CAPTAIN WILSON, R. E.	*Western Star* (COCHIN).
Pain: Fair with light hair and beard, about 5' 7" high, blue eyes, slight build, thin compressed lips with cruel-looking face. *He is probably disguised as an Arab.* His blue eyes should betray him.	Father Victor: Of fair complexion, has soft blue eyes, light hair, speaks with a decidedly foreign accent. He is of middle height. He speaks pleasantly and with great vivacity. He is too vivacious to fill with competence so delicate a political office as that of a confidential emissary.
PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE *Pioneer*.	FATHER CLARKE.
Pain is rather tall, very thin, of a bilous temperament with a dark brown scrubby short beard and an unsteady eye. Though a descendant of the taciturn Normans he is as loquacious as a Gascon. His habit of always talking of his affairs, and his constant bragging were the principal obstacles to his journey to the Mahdi sooner than he did.	Father Victor has an unsteady eye. During his stay at the Fort Chapel he was quite loquacious, and it would be correct to say of him that he was constantly bragging of his connexions and his doings.

To these extracts it may be added that throughout the long examinations at Cochin, Father Victor has given his age as 33, the same number of years as are attributed to Olivier Pain. At his latest appearance in court he described Pain's appearance so precisely as to mention some marks on his body, and added that Pain had blonde hair and blue eyes like himself. Among other minor points worth noting is the fact that Kanovics' visits to the office of the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, through which he audaciously published his arrival immediately he set foot in Bombay, led to the conclusion that he knew the work connected with the production of a newspaper, as well as might be expected of Olivier Pain, the correspondent of the *Figaro*, the colleague of M. Rochefort in the conduct of the *Intransigeant*, and the leading spirit in a score of other advanced journals. It is also pointed out by an unimpeachable authority that his letters in German show by their construction that they are written by a Frenchman. In fact, when staying at Poona, he conversed with remarkable facility and accuracy in French, though he usually used German or English in Bombay. He has repeatedly varied the date of his departure from Central America, giving the year 1879 at Bombay and 1884 to the editor of the *Western Star*, whom he induced to espouse his cause. On August 7 Kanovics admitted having been in Egypt in 1878. He was seen in Cairo that year by a resident in Bombay, who not being such a precisian as to dates, fixes the meeting by the year of the Paris Exhibition. Here, to say the least, is another curious agreement of evidence. Another significant occurrence may be recalled. While Mr. Macdermott was in Bombay patiently accumulating and skilfully sifting every scrap of evidence that might throw light on the perplexing problem, there came an independent announcement from the French settlement of Pondicherry that Oliver Pain had visited the city in the disguise of a priest, but had been identified by photographs. This unexpected item in confirmation of the suspicions here entertained with regard to Kanovics, was at once set down as another of his appearances. So it afterwards transpired. Kanovics admitted visiting Pondicherry, and even acknowledged having taken advantage of the faith of the Prefect Apostolic there to the extent of borrowing Rs. 60. One other document of the first importance has yet to be published in connexion with Kanovics' identification. He has been examined by the zillah surgeon at Cochin, with the object of deciding whether the marks on his body are those by which Olivier Pain can be identified beyond a doubt. It was noticed in Bombay that Father Victor had a gunshot wound on the hand, and a scar or scars on the side of the forehead. These he accounted for as being the result of the injuries inflicted on him by the Arab robbers who attacked him in Syria and stripped him of everything. To one of the Fathers of the Fort Chapel he represented himself in the character of one who had been present in 115 battles—in what capacity did not transpire. Kanovics further has only three teeth in the front of his mouth. According to the *Daily News*, correspondent who saw Olivier Pain on his trial as a Communist in Paris, his jaw had then been broken by a *chassepot* bullet, which might account for the missing tooth in "Kanovics." As the Deputy Magistrate has now adopted the name of M. Olivier Pain in addressing the prisoner, it may fairly be assumed that in his own mind the medical certificate has removed the last lingering doubt as to whom he has under detention.

NOTES FROM HYDERABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUG. 9.

LAST Thursday there was a very pleasant at-home at Bolarum, to which several ladies and gentlemen from Hyderabad and Secunderabad were invited. Though owing to the distance the number of ladies present was not so great as was expected, still the affair proved very successful. Lawn-tennis was provided for its votaries, and several gentlemen were indefatigable in their devotion to it. An impromptu hurdle race was got up for the amusement of the ladies, and it met with such favour that it was a pity more sport of that kind was not arranged for. After the race the ladies formed themselves into little groups under the trees, and no doubt had a nice time of it talking scandal of all their friends who were out of hearing. The toilettes of the ladies were mostly plain, but in good taste. I was glad not to see any of those ugly hats which are now so much in fashion. Every lady is, I think, bound to make the best of the looks she has, and not to disfigure herself by what fashion chooses to introduce, out of compliment to some theatrical queen or great lady whom the style may suit.

His Excellency, I am sorry to say, was looking ill. The Resident was there also, and as hearty and cordial as ever to all. The band discoursed sweet music all the time, and many a couple sauntered away for a stroll through the grounds, discoursing even sweeter music to themselves, most likely.

THE FAMILY OF THOMAS CATLEY.

WE have to acknowledge the following subscriptions received yesterday :—

	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	670
E L Barton	5
Percy Benn	10
W Bullock	10
G Tyrrell Leith	5
A H Huggett	5
A G Parmenides	5
H B Ward	5
Magna Charta	5
Green and Read	10
R Trevithick, Asst Loco Supdt, G I P R	10
European and Native Employés, Accountant-General's Office	70
Alex McKenzie	5
W R Macdonell	5
John Griffiths	10
James Dickson	10
E W Widlake	5
H A Geyer	10
R Raumbach	10
Tullockchund and Shapoorjee	10
Total	875

*** Contributions addressed to either of the Bombay papers will be acknowledged by both simultaneously.

Erratum.—In yesterday's paper "D Mackinnon" should have read "D MacIver."

THE BYCULLA SCHOOL HOSPITAL FUND.

MRS. YEATES HUNTER asks us to acknowledge the subjoined list of subscriptions to her card, which it is proposed to hand over to the endowment fund for the Byculla School Hospital. We shall be glad to acknowledge further subscriptions to the fund :—

	Rs.
The Hon'ble M. Melville	25
Brigade-Surg. Cameron MacDowell	10
Collected by Mrs. John Howett	74
Collected by Mrs. Branson	31
Rev. J. W. Fennell	10
Mrs. Hope	5
George Reed, Esq.	10

MR. COWASJEE PALLONJEE, of the Adelphi Hotel, asks us to say that he has opened a box for the fund, and he encloses a contribution of Rs. 5.

Messrs. Green and Read, of the Apollo-bunder, have also opened a list for subscriptions to the fund.

MILCH-CATTLE STABLING.

MR. CURSETJEE S. DEVITRI has sent to Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, the following letter on the subject of the sanitary condition of milch-cattle stabling in Bombay :—

20, Kalbadevi-road, 7th Aug.

To Sir FRANK SOUTER, Kt., C.S.I.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you a subject deserving of your consideration, and which I trust you will deem it of sufficient importance to inquire into.

You are no doubt aware there are some thousands of milch-cattle all over the town, whose milk is consumed more or less by the whole population of the city, invalids and children being largely dependent on it; but perhaps you are not sufficiently aware as to how many people are poisoned by this so-called nourishing substance by the ill-practice—through ignorance I believe—of the cattle owners. These men, who are known as "gowlees," feed their cattle daily with stable refuse, the excrement of horses which they purchase from the syces, hundreds of baskets of which are seen daily carried to the cattlesheds from the stables almost all over the town. It appears the milch-cattle are very fond of this wretched stuff, preferring it to any other solid and natural food; but the men who feed them with it are altogether ignorant of the impurity of the milk they get by such feeding. An eminent medical man, with whom I had a conversation on the subject, expressed his opinion that though it may not injure the health of strong persons it would certainly injure invalids and children.

Now, sir, you will observe, sick persons are in almost all serious cases chiefly fed with milk, so that we ourselves administer poisonous stuff to the dear ones! Not only is our milk-supply impure, but it is adulterated with water.

I therefore request, if it is in your power, you will be so good as to direct or

common-sense, the humanitarian view of the case. (Hear, hear.) Catley, from inquiries which the president had himself made, they knew, was one of the steadiest men on the railway (hear, hear), and the error which he committed any man, the president was told, was likely to commit. Mr. Freeborn was glad to see that the English local papers had warmly taken up the matter. He did not know if the native papers had done likewise; but the members of the community should now exert themselves in the cause, for it would not only tend to the benefit of Catley, but to the community in general. It was rightly said by the English papers that Catley has had to undergo one of the greatest hardships that it was possible to inflict; and that it's case of the kind had been brought in England under similar circumstances it would have been thrown out. There was no court in such a matter superior to the High Court, and consequently they could now only go to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, the representative of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and to ask him to exercise his prerogative and pardon Catley. The trials in the two courts, i.e., the District Court and the High Court, were, it was to be remembered, of a different nature. In the lower court the Deputy Commissioner had before him all the witnesses in person. He was able to watch their demeanour, and to see how they gave their evidence; and the fact that he awarded to Catley one month's simple imprisonment went to show that he knew that Catley's was nothing more than an error of judgment, and that there were extenuating circumstances in the case. He was in a better position than the judges of the High Court to take the lenient view that he had, and that he was right in that view the president thought every one present would admit. Again, as to the character of Catley, there was sufficient proof, for Mr. Jackson, Superintendent of the Locomotive Department of the G. I. P. Railway, intended to re-employ him as soon as he was released. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Jackson was one of the strictest men on any railway in India; and when a man was punished for neglect of duty, he never re-employed him. Catley, however, was to be re-employed—a circumstance that scarcely had a precedent on the G. I. P. Railway, or perhaps on any railway in India; and that only went to show what great confidence Mr. Jackson had in him. (Hear, hear and applause.)

It was then proposed by Mr. P. Gerard, seconded by Mr. H. King, and carried unanimously, "That a respectful memorial be submitted to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, praying that his Excellency may be graciously pleased to use his prerogative, as the representative of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, to extend his Excellency's pardon to engine-driver Catley, and that he may be released from prison."

Mr. Skinner testified to the high respect in which Catley was held on the line. At a personal interview with several of the railway employés at Egutpoora, he was assured that Catley was much respected, and that he was a steady, hard-working man.

The president said that the sooner the memorial was drawn up the better. He knew of a case in which a person at Tanna was sentenced a few years ago to six months' imprisonment; but the memorial drawn up in his behalf, praying for his release, was sent so late that the person got off only a month, having spent five months in jail.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. R. W. Boileau, seconded by Mr. J. E. Kees, that Mr. Roberts, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Bedford, and Mr. Skinner, with the chairman and secretary, be appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to the Government.

Mr. J. Staples, an engine-driver on the G. I. P. Railway, said that on the previous day a deputation of railway employés waited on Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, to ask him to draw up a petition on behalf of the railway employés for presentation to H. E. the Governor, asking his Excellency to pardon Catley. The railway men were very much excited about this case, and felt that they had been most unjustly dealt with. The employés on the G. I. P. Railway were very thankful to the Association for the steps they had taken in this matter. Catley was one of the most steady, one of the most industrious men on the railway; and this he was saying from personal experience, for he had known Catley for the last thirteen years.

A subscription in aid of the Catley Fund having been started, the proceedings were brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTIONS.

THE *World* does not share the opinion that Lord Randolph Churchill blundered when the repudiate Lord Spencer in a recent debate. The most important debate which has been held in the House of Commons since the Tory Government took office was that on the affairs of Ireland, at the end of last week. Its consequences are sure to be far-reaching, and it will be frequently referred to during the electoral campaign that has now begun. It does not so much mark a new departure in Irish policy as register the confession of two great political parties, that the problem of governing Ireland is impracticably difficult, and that the solution of it must be left to events. The *régime* of Lord Spencer was vindicated by Lord Hartington—who spoke in his capacity, not of Liberal leader, but of Whig chief—after it had been denounced by the Tory Ministers, the principles of whose action or inaction in regard to Ireland were defined by themselves as absolute irresponsibility, for the disapproval of, everything done by their predecessors on the other side of St. George's Channel. The conspicuous feature in the discussion was the resolute refusal of the advanced Liberals to take any part in it, and the persistent manner in which the leaders of this party and their followers absented themselves from the House while it was in progress. Contrasting such incidents as these with Lord Hartington's singularly spirited defence of Lord Spencer, we seem to realise already the political phenomenon described by the *Edinburg Review* as "the parting of the waters."

Whether from a party point of view it was necessary, or politic, for the Tories to concede Mr. Parnell's demand of an investigation into the Maamtrasna and other murder trials, subject to the sanction of Lord Carnarvon and his advisers on the spot, may be doubted. They were already in possession of the Irish vote, which, it is certain, will not under any circumstances be transferred to the Liberals. If the Conservative position in Ireland is strengthened, as doubtless it will be, by the effective speech of Lord Randolph Churchill, it will certainly be weakened by the gratuitously indiscreet utterances of Mr. Gorst. Imagine the Solicitor-General of the Tory Administration heaping indignation and scorn upon the reactionary Orangemen of Ulster, the only portion of Ireland which Toryism can call its own! The truth is that Ministerialists and Opposition alike are divided on the question of Ireland; only, whereas the disagreement from their leaders of such men as Mr. Charles Lewis and Mr. Brodrick will not weaken the party at the General Election, the differences which separate Lord Hartington from Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke may prove active elements of Liberal disintegration. Lord Hartington and the Whigs are the only persons who can be concerned to pose as the champions of Lord Spencer. Lord Spencer is a typical Whig, who ruled Ireland according to the straitest traditions of Whiggism; in a temper narrow, exclusive, and patrician; carrying himself towards his inferiors and towards the whole Irish people with the *morgue* of his race, and the hauteur of an aristocrat; without a particle of popular fibre in him; stubborn rather than strong; not more courageous than wrong-headed. If it were not for the inveterate tendency of the Whigs to apotheosise their leading-members, and to be always casting about for some Whig worthy, whom they could worship as a fetish, they would scarcely constitute themselves now the apologists of the late viceroy. But the polley even of a Whig noble must be judged by its fruits. Lord Spencer completed the alienation of all classes of Irishmen from the English Government, and, more than any other statesman of his time, contributed to the aggravation of difficulties which the most sanguine may well despair of removing. It is, therefore, possible to read Lord Randolph Churchill's criticisms and invectives without perceiving that, as is affected to be thought in certain quarters, he was guilty of political blasphemy.

The same paper says that the tactics of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord R. Churchill secured the Irish vote for the [illegible] election: of this there is no doubt. Stories at the next due time the orders [illegible] question whatever. In and the Irish [illegible] will be issued by Mr. Parnell, the poll [illegible] voters in Great Britain will troop to [illegible] to vote for the Tory candidates, whatever may be the particular complexion of their politics. Before the Election takes place, Lord Carnarvon will have made some of the inquiries which he has promised. Several of the convicts now in prison will be released because "doubts" have been raised as to the justice of their sentence; and this will confirm the Irish party in their determination to stand by the Tories. It is by the help of the Irish vote that the Tories expect to win at the next Election, and the election-managers of the party say that the support of the Parnellites will secure them thirty seats.

The Tory scheme, as I understand it says Mr. Labauchere in *Truth* is to assent to Radical legislation in Ireland, provided that they are to be permitted to reject all Radical legislation in Great Britain. This may suit the Irish, and the bargain is unquestionably to their advantage. We must not, however, be assenting parties to it and wemust use every exertion to prevent this Maamtrasna Treaty being carried into effect. To do this, we must have a majority in the next Parliament over the Conservatives and the Irish. We shall then be able to inaugurate Radical legislation both in Great Britain and Ireland. In the meantime, we may thank the Whigs for having rendered the scheme, which seems to have been elaborated in the astute brain of Lord Randolph Churchill, possible.

THE KIRWEE BOOTY.

WE have repeatedly commented on the malfeasance of the India Office in keeping back without a judicial warrant the residue (£289,000) of the movable estate of the captured Princes of Kirwee, and in resisting or eluding the repeated order of Parliament moved for (June 10, 1873), by Earl Cairns, which called upon the Indian officials to render an account of all movable property of the enemy which had been retained by the local authorities and had not been distributed to the troops who captured the hostile owners. A correspondence has lately taken place, as a prelude to an application for a *mandamus* to compel the India Office to fulfil the Parliamentary Order, which has been admittedly transgressed, between Mr. Kinloch (who has for some years sued in the law courts for a veracious account of the prize funds) and the military officials, who, he alleges, tampered with the mandate of the Legislature in the covering despatch which forwarded it to Calcutta, for the purpose of evading the injunction and of concealing the large funds which they refused, contrary both to the Queen's intention and to her Royal grant, to distribute as prize money. During Lord Kimberley's *regime* at the India Office the matter was autocratically shunted. The peccant officials were shielded. No investigation was allowed, although Sir J. D. Hay and Sir W. Barttelot and others exposed the official delinquency again and again in Parliament. The officials, it appears, now admit that the Order of Parliament has been transgressed, as a natural result of the disingenuous despatch which conveyed it to India. In this position of the case there is reason to hope that Lord R. Churchill and Lord Harris will not be hoodwinked like their predecessors by delinquent subordinates. They will look into the facts for themselves, and do justice between the soldier and his opponents. And it is with this expectation, we believe, that the legal proceedings which were on the *tapis* have been suspended for a time, and the application for a *mandamus* is *pro tem.* postponed. —*United Service Gazette.*

THE "WOLSELEY GANG."

IN a new book by Mr. Archibald Forbes', "Reminiscences of Some Continents," the following description of certain members of the fortunate officers known as the "Wolseley Gang" occurs:—

"The keynote to the constitution of that group of devoted adherents who have come to be designated as the 'Wolseley Gang,' I take to be its completeness for the functions which it has to perform as a composite whole. In each of its constituent elements, its compounder, if I may use the expression, has discerned some specific attribute, of which, when the occasion calls it into requisition, he shall take astute and purposeful avail. As a whole, then, it is *totus, teres, atque rotundus*, an engine effectively adapted to a wide range of potential uses. The individual units of that whole do not strike one as by any means, one and all, men of exceptional general military ability. Some of them, indeed, may be called dull men. But never a one of them but has his speciality. One has a genius for prompt organisation; another a rare faculty for administration. A third has a winning manner and a good address, a fourth is the scout of scouts. You may wonder what Wolseley can see in so and so, that he has them always with him. Watch events long enough, and time will furnish you with the answer. This man, perhaps of no great account for ordinary purposes, has a strange gift, when there is doubt in regard to some line of action, of defining the right course in a single rugged, trenchant, pithy sentence that carries conviction; him, one may see, Wolseley keeps just to help him to make up his mind. This other man has seemingly no attribute at all, save inertness, a love for gazing on the wine when it is red, and the cultivation of strong language. But he too has his gift. Arrange for him a plan of attack, set everything in order, tell him that all is ready, and that he may go to work. Then you can discern for what Wolseley has enrolled him in the gang. He draws his sword; he lets a roar out of him fit to wake the dead; he becomes a veritable god of battle—a lambent thunderbolt of war; he radiates from him the mysterious irresistible magnetism that inspires men to follow him, ay, to use the rough soldier phrase, 'through hell and out at the farther side.' The deed done, the conqueror wipes and sheathes his sword, mops his forehead, sighs for a big drink, and is conspicuous no more till he shall be wanted again."

STORY OF AN ARAB MESSENGER.

THE *Daily News* prints a narrative with a correspondent at Dongola received from a messenger from Kassala—Hammid Ed Rees, sheikh, descendant of the Prophet, and cousin of Said Osman. He had been taken prisoner at Shendy, but escaped, he tells us, in this way: "I was not well watched. Now, my camel is 'quies kateer' (very good). He knew me well, I knew him well. I saw him feeding. I sprang on him. Off, off we went together before any one could stop us, for I knew him and he knew me. Away, away, away we went at a galloping pace. They fired shots after us, but did not hit us. They pursued for miles, but we laughed at them as we dashed the yellow pebbles aside. 'If it so pleased Allah,' I cried, 'you will see my face no more, not one of you. Ha! ha!' On, on, with rapid strides into the night. I came to the wells where the battle was—Abu Klea. We passed the skeletons grinning up at the moon, for it had now risen high. I had stopped for water; no one was near; all was silence. I was alone in the desert, free from my enemies, thanks to my good camel. I sped on bravely that night. As the sun arose I spied some Arabs on camels. They at once pursued, but I soon distanced them. At length I reached Korti. The people there were all in a state of alarm, expecting to be visited by dervishes, who they knew would carry off all that they had made out of the English when they were there." Proceeding to Debbeh he found the fort there unoccupied and the people very frightened of the approach of the dervishes. "They said they had been plundered by the Bashi-Bazouks, and they returned from Abudom, of everything—camels, goats, donkeys, sheep. As I journeyed on towards Ordee I found most of the villages deserted. There was no bleating of sheep or lowing of oxen. There were no oxen turning the sakyeh wheels; their creaking was no longer heard; their buckets were dry and empty; the ropes lay idle; crops there were waving, but who shall gather them? I rode silently through the groves. Here and there a few aged women were left to die. They were too feeble to walk, and the Bashi-Bazouks had plundered all the asses. At Handack I found a rich merchant. Him did I converse with. He would not depart, he said, till the Nile reached his markebs. If the Shagiehs or the Hasenyehs dared to molest him he would arm his hundred slaves and shoot them. He would not leave without taking all his stores. He had lost a house full of goods at El Obeid, another at Khartoum, another at Berber, and this time the rebels should have his mansion empty, that there be any substance remaining in his dwelling place. Many questions were put to me as to when the dervishes might be expected. At first people feared me, and I was cautious with them, but they explained that they wished for the English. Many emissaries from Mahomet had come to them and had threatened them with vengeance because they had supplied good things to the English. Alas! said they, we are a people to be pitied. We were robbed by the dervishes before, and by the Bashi-Bazouks afterwards, when they had driven away the dervishes, and now, behold, we shall suffer this second time. We have helped the English and they have left us to our fate. We are in great dread. It is not true that the Rashiff of Ambukol has had his head removed. Obeid is no longer in the hands of Mahomet Achmet. His power is broken on account of the cruelty of the dervishes. The power of Mahomet Achmet is melting away like the morning mist. Happy would it have been if you English had restored peace. Now, what will happen? There will be endless fighting, bloodshed, rapine, tribe warring against tribe, sheikh against sheikh."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Arcot, 1,131 tons, Captain W. Parsonage, sailed yesterday for Malabar Coasts and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Chiltern, 832 tons, Captain Goodsall, arrived in harbour yesterday [illegible]ain W. bar (3rd inst.), with cable tele[illegible] from Zanzibar.

THE Anchor Line [illegible]steam-ship Arago, 1,061 tons, Captain W. B. [illegible] Maurit[illegible] Sutherland, cleared yesterday for [illegible] with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Sorrento, 1,775 tons, Captain Rogers, which arrived on 13th inst. from Hull (9th ultimo), brought a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Chunda, 1,305 tons, Captain S. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (19th ultimo), with a general cargo, 3 deck passengers and 63 extra crew.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
14	Chunda (s).....	Gavin	Calcutta, July 19.
	Chiltern (s)	Goodsall	Zanzibar, Aug. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Euphrates (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee.
	Lancelot (s)	Macdonald ..	Calcutta.
	Peveril (s)	Burgess	Liverpool.
	Arcot (s)	Parsonage..	M. Coasts, &c.
	Arago (s)	Sutherland ..	Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Sorrento, for Hull, New York, Hamberg, and Christiania.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
10 Sirsa (s) ....Whittard.....Rangoon, 19th July.
Camelot (s)..... ....Daily.....Jeddah, 26th July.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Munroe s—42 bales printing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
City of Khios s—5 boxes whisky, A Bangildass.
Clan Munroe s—1 cask whisky, G Groom and Co; 25 casks beer, Bell Brandenburg and Co; 26 cases whisky, Morinas and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Edwin s—35 bales printing and 32 bales writing paper, M A M Shurrafally; 3 casks ink, Bennett and Co; 8 cases polished plate glass, Abdulally Noorbhoy.
Surat s—2 cases medicine other sorts, J Cosman; 10 cases biscuit, Hajee Tayeb Tar Mahomed.
Verona s—4 packages medicine other sorts, Latham and Co; 1 cask spirit of wine, B Phillips and Co.
Nizam s—5 casks brandy, A Bangildass.
Kangra s—1 box safety cartridges, N V Currance and Co; 8 packages medicine other sorts, Latham and Co.
Mirzapore s—3 hogsheads brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Munroe s—4 packages glassware, E P Mahomed.
Rydal Hall s—2 cases toilet soap and 2 cases hardware, A Dawoodkhan.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gwalior s—284 cases writing and 65 cases printing paper, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Son; 5 cases glass pearls, A Schweiger; 13 cases tin plates, B F Willnicher and Co; 4 cases glazed paper, G Macdonald and Co.
Medusa s—4 packages medicine other sorts, Latham and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Gwalior s—15 cases soap, Ebram Haji Allarakhia; 10 cases butter, Olcese and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—45 cases brandy, D P Batha.
China s—35 cases brandy, D R Dady.
Malwa s—1 cask claret, Ralli Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Khedive s—25 cases brandy, Rustomjee Framjee Wadia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nedgid s—12,700 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 14,000 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co.
Clan Munroe s—2,893 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 90 cwts cotton, Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 38 bales wool, Gopaldas Nowrojee.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—16½ cwts fishmaws, Mohamed Nuthoo; 9 bales skins, S Hamazanally.
Kangra s—19 bales hides, D Rughoo.

FOR GENOA.

Edwin s—800 cwts rapeseed, F Masotti and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Khalif s—40,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lilburn Tower s—1,000 cwts mowrasced and 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—550 bales twist, D Sassoon; 42 bales twist, M Kuruckchund; 160 bales twist, S N Talate; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 38 cwts cloves, 700 lbs cochineal and 4½ cwts peacock feathers, Tong Wah and Co; 113 bales twist, C Bomanjee; 200 bales twist, C Ebram; 560 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

450-84—Hore, C and B—Guja Prema and others, vs Luxmibai and another—Crawford and B. and Tyabjee and D. Part heard.
372-84—Hore, C and B—Esmail Haji Gosman, vs Haji Mahomed Haji Gosman—Jefferson, B and D, and Macfarlane and E.
179-84—Chalk and W—Panachund Mooljee and others, vs Dewsey Mathoo and others—Hore, C and B.
195-84—Crawford and B—Goverdhun Pitamber, vs Narron Mooljee—J C Cama.
373-82—Macfarlane and E—Goculdas Dewjee, vs Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Tariwala and another—J C Cama.
209-85—Little, S. F and N—L A Wallace and others, vs. Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy—Chalk and W.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

251-84—Payne, G and S—Hasunbhoy Visram and others, vs A M Pope and others—Hore, C and B.—Part heard.
265-84—Hore, C and B—C Douglas and others, vs Dayabhai Cullianji and others—Little, S. F and N.
156-85—Hore, C and B—Sir Albert Abdoolla David Sassoon and others, vs Shaik Moosa Abdool Latiff and others—Macfarlane and E.
122-80—Ardaseer and H—The New Alexandra S and W Co, vs Vadilal Sakurchund and others—Jefferson, B and D.
50-84—Jefferson, B and D—Ramji Sittaba vs Rahimtoola Bhaljibhai—Macfarlane and E.
150-85—Balkrishna and B—(For pauper)—Bhasker Mahadoo, vs Gungabai—Shamrao P.
206-85—Craigie, L and O—James Bevis and others, vs. Khetsey Khoasey and others—Macfarlane and E.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 10.

Little, Col., Bl. 12th K. Regt., on privilege leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 15.

Luckhard, Col., Bo. Transport, on duty, to Poona.
Fuller, Capt, Bo., A. Pay. D., on leave, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, August 15.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head Quarters on Monday next, the 17th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

The Colaba range being required by the East Yorkshire Regiment this day, Saturday, the 15th inst., it will not be available for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in tolerable good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated by early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole system, and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon, being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s, 1s.d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GREVEN & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, AGRA; DOOLY SINGH and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; HALL, HOWSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one rupee of any of the Agents or DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,500,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.
F. FISCHER & CO.

THE NETHERLANDS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
LONDON OFFICE:—1 Royal Exchange Buildings.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH PAYNE & SMITHS.
RICHARD LE MARE & Co., Agents at Bombay.

N. B.—The Company is a member of the English Fire Offices Committee.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,630,660
Total Invested Funds	6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,0 0
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
" 1883	£944,2

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,313,21 14 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company.
5, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188 :
1,932 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 90 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, and Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on pplication to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
GENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT-MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NETHERTON AND OLD HILL IRON WORKS.
NEAR DUDLEY, ENGLAND.
NOTICE TO IRON MERCHANTS AND CONSUMERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RESPECTING
"NETHERTON BEST" IRON.

HAVING

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*," and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely all Cocoa, with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

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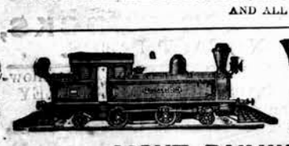

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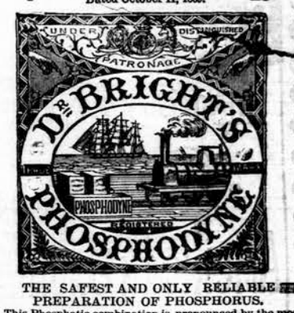

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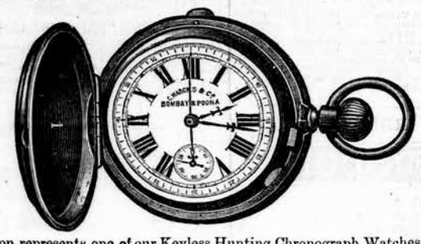

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GOLD AND PLATINUM, DOUBLE ALBERT CHAINS, OF NEAT PATTERN SUITABLE FOR LADY OR GENTLEMAN.
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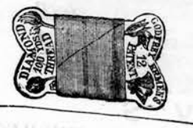
14th August, 1885.

THE undersigned, of Manchester, England, having heard, that frau dulent imitations of their Sewing Thread on Cards are being offered for sale in Bombay and elsewhere, they hereby give notice, that persons participating in such fraud, will be prosecuted, such fraudulent imitations are found to contain short measure. Ermen and Roby's genuine Cards are as shewn below. In the middle under the thread is "Ermen and Roby, Manchester," and at the corners of the Card are flowers. The Thread is always of the full length stated, viz., either 100 yards or 50 yards. Cards without these words, and containing short measure are not genuine.



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FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
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KEYLESS WATCH
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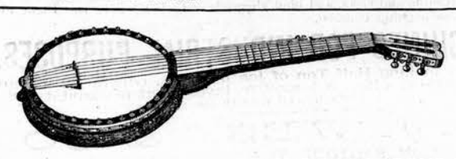

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BANJOS
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	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
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Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)..	60 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
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BANJOS
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Six-stringed Banjo, with peg head, American pattern (Tobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
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CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

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Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
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Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern ..	15 0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop ..	15 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case, complete	40 0
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14 inches in diameter	12 0
12 ditto	9 0
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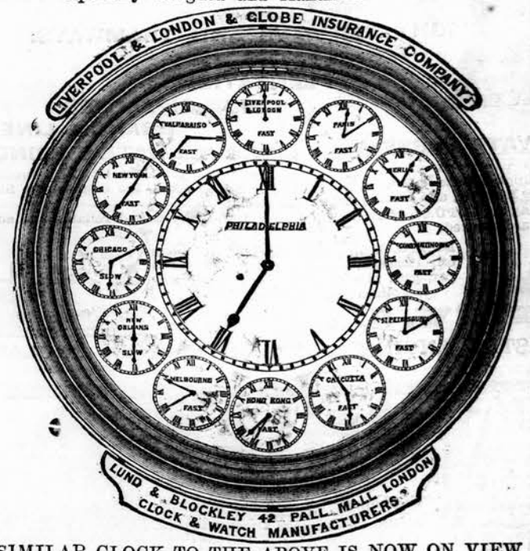

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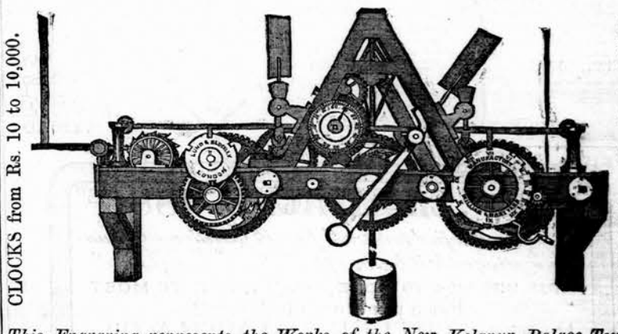

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